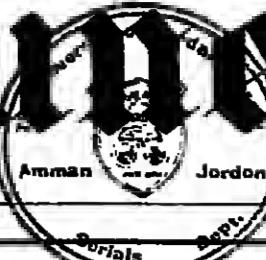


THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously in  
Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong and Singapore  
WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST



PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1982

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Polish Clergy Grows Restless

### Conciliatory Approach of Glemp Is Challenged

By Michael Dobbs  
*Washington Post Service*

**WARSAW.** — Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the soft-spoken primate of Poland, is facing a challenge from an unexpected quarter. Some of his junior clergy are dissatisfied with his conciliatory approach toward the martial-law government.

Marked differences of opinion within the Catholic Church, which has usually shown unity and discipline, have been evident beneath the surface for months.

Rank-and-file unease with Archbishop Glemp's leadership appears, however, to have reached a new level during the past few weeks, fueled partly by the church's inability to prevent the dissolution of the Solidarity trade union and other independent associations.

Archbishop Glemp's willingness to support official calls for social peace and his meetings with Poland's military leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, have led some priests to accuse him of "collaborating" with the government. There have even been private mutterings about "Comrade Glemp" and unflattering comparisons with his predecessor, Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński.

Archbishop Glemp's reply has been that his techniques of "quiet diplomacy" are more effective than public protest. He has pointed to a steady stream of memoranda the bishops have addressed to the Communist authorities complaining of specific cases of injustice and the church's success in securing an official promise that Pope John Paul II will be allowed to make a return visit to his homeland in June.

The strains within the church were reflected in a meeting Archbishop Glemp held three weeks ago with about 300 priests from his Warsaw archdiocese.

According to the accounts of those present, the atmosphere became emotional after one cleric accused Archbishop Glemp of acting "against the nation" and "doing a deal" with General Jaruzelski over the pope's visit at the expense of Solidarity.

A priest reportedly said the church was playing the role of orderly in "a giant concentration

### NEWS ANALYSIS

camp" that was Poland in order to receive the pope.

Archbishop Glemp was said to have complained that some priests behaved like "journalists" and "juggled with slogans." He insisted that the church should not behave as a political party or a shield for the Solidarity underground.

A short, stocky man who carefully weighs every move, Archbishop Glemp is well aware that he does not possess the personal authority of Cardinal Wyszyński, who ruled the church for 32 years until his death in May last year. It would have been virtually unthinkable for a priest to talk back to Cardinal Wyszyński or to make the kind of criticisms to which Archbishop Glemp has been subjected recently.

There is no evidence that Cardinal Wyszyński would have taken a significantly tougher line had he been alive. The cardinal personally chose Archbishop Glemp as his successor. The stated goals of the two leaders are the same — to ensure the survival of the church and preserve Poland's national identity.

The rift between Archbishop Glemp and some of his subordinates is partly a product of their different vantage points. The primate is concerned with grand strategy. The other clergy, on the other hand, are much more closely in touch with the despair of their

At his meeting with the clergy,



The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, right, assisted Sunday at religious services in St. Teresa's church in Warsaw.

Archbishop Glemp confirmed that he had received Mr. Waleśka to demonstrate support at a time when efforts were being made to discredit him.

The meeting took place shortly after a report that security police had shown "sexually compromising pictures" of Mr. Waleśka to senior church officials. This seems to have been a garbled and incorrect version of the taped conversation.

In fact, Archbishop Glemp seems uneasy about privileges won by the church during the past few years. He told his priests that this was the real danger. The government, he argued, had embarked upon a policy of giving the church everything it asked for in the hope that this would discredit the

church by making it seem like a privileged institution.

"This is a purposeful policy," Archbishop Glemp was quoted as saying. "The authorities know that the public is critical of the consumer style of life adopted by some priests."

The result of the archbishop's quiet diplomacy may have been to help the military authorities maintain social peace and destroy what remains of the Solidarity underground. On the other hand, the strength of the church may also have imposed constraints on the government's behavior.

Archbishop Glemp has sometimes betrayed impatience with what he seems to consider the amateurishness of Solidarity.

## Russia Renews Appeal To U.S. on Missile Cuts

By Robert Gillette  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

**MOSCOW.** — The Soviet Union renewed its public appeals to the United States Monday to accept Moscow's latest offer for limiting medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, calling them "the most radical of possible solutions."

The appeal took the form of an unsigned commentary in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, which suggested that Moscow's proposal outlined Dec. 21 in a speech by the party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, constituted the Soviet Union's best offer and one the West should not pass up.

The Soviet Union has made weighty proposals, Pravda said. "They cannot be brushed aside, nor can their essence be clouded by hasty polemics. Landmarks for the future are being fixed now. A responsible approach, responsible decisions, are needed now."

Western diplomats said the Kremlin's public appeal, the second in five days, appeared to signal sympathy in the West for a long-term Soviet objective of stopping the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from deploying 572 new Pershing-2 and ground-launched cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The deployment, intended to counter a five-year buildup of the Soviet Union's sophisticated, triple-warhead SS-20 missiles, is scheduled to begin late next year unless agreement on limiting nuclear arms in Europe is reached in talks under way in Geneva.

The Pravda commentary, which the Tass press agency carried in full, followed a similar appeal by two senior Soviet officials at a news conference the day after Mr. Andropov's speech.

Moscow has offered to cut its

force of about 450 medium-range SS-20s and older SS-4 and SS-5 missiles targeted on Western Europe to 162 missiles, the combined number of medium-range missiles held by Britain and France. Mr. Andropov made clear that NATO would in turn be expected to give up deploying the new Pershing-1 and cruise missiles.

U.S. officials have called the proposal unacceptable, in part because it would allow the Soviet Union to simply move many of their mobile SS-20s, which have a range of 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers), east of the Ural Mountains. This would be outside of Europe as the Russians define it but still within striking range of Western Europe.

The State Department disclosed Monday that it had sought clarification of certain points in Mr. Andropov's speech. Reuters reported from Washington. But despite the requested clarification, said Alan Romberg, a spokesman, the Reagan administration was not backing away from its initial rejection of the Soviet offer.

Britain and France have also rejected the proposal, saying their nuclear arsenals are independent national deterrent forces not under NATO command.

■ **Moscow Announces Amnesty** The Soviet Union announced Monday it was granting amnesty to "a number of people" to mark the 60th anniversary of the Soviet state. United Press International reported from Moscow. Western diplomats said it was not likely that many political prisoners would be freed.

The amnesty decree issued by the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, applies to people whose offenses resulted in prison terms of five years or less, or those with longer sentences who fall into special categories such as the aged or war veterans.

The Pravda commentary said mil-

## U.S. Navy Secretary Retained Some Ties With His Old Company

This article is based on reporting by Judith Miller and Jeff Gerth and was written by Miss Miller.  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON.** — Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman Jr., who pledged on joining the Reagan administration that he would sell his interests in a consulting company that does business with Pentagon contractors, did not sever all his connections with the company, according to public documents.

After Mr. Lehman took office, a British peer paid him for the right to use the company's name, Abington, in business overseas. But Mr. Lehman kept an option to reacquire the overseas business when he left the government, according to the peer, Lord Chalfont.

Documents show that Mr. Lehman was not paid for the overseas operations until October 1981, months after he joined the Reagan administration.

The overseas business, using the Abington name, has continued to consult with U.S. military contractors. Some of its client companies had been clients of Mr. Lehman, according to the company.

Some officials in Washington are questioning whether Mr. Lehman will eventually stand to gain from Abington's success overseas.

Mr. Lehman has retained the rights to operate Abington in the United States, but there is no indication that the company has done business in this country since he took office in February 1981. He said in an interview that he had received no salary or fees from military contractors since then.

Since April 1981, Mr. Lehman has not disqualified himself from participating in navy decisions affecting the Northrop Corp. and other former clients. At that time,



John F. Lehman Jr.

he said, Abington became a holding company for his personal assets and no longer had a financial interest in the clients or in Abington.

Federal conflict-of-interest laws prohibit government employees from participating in decisions to which they have a personal financial interest.

Mr. Lehman's personal financial disclosure statement, filed this year with the Office of Government Ethics, indicates that he still owns Abington but lists it as a personal holding company. Records filed with the District of Columbia, however, still list Abington as a management consulting company.

The Office of Government Ethics said Monday it is investigating Mr. Lehman's connection with Abington. The Associated Press reported.

[David Scott, acting director of the agency, said the sale of the Abington name to Lord Chalfont was not reported in Mr. Lehman's disclosure forms, adding that the agency did not look into them further when they were filed.

[Also Monday, United Press International reported that Mr. Lehman said at a Pentagon news conference, "I am quite confident that there is no conflict of interest that is involved. The suggestion that I can somehow benefit in the future from the way this transaction was carried out is simply false."

[The secretary said that his wife, Barbara, had made an error in filing documents with the District of Columbia that described the company as a consulting firm when it should have been listed as a personal holding company, Mr. Lehman said.

"I will have sharp words with my wife about that," he said.]

Asked why he did not sell Abington outright or at least change the name of his new holding company, Mr. Lehman, 40, replied that he had "wanted to keep the entity in being."

"I had built up a highly respected name in Abington," he explained. "I retain the right to operate a consulting corporation called Abington. I wanted to keep the option of going back into the consulting business when I get out of government."

In March 1981, Lord Chalfont, a member of the House of Lords and a consultant for Abington, acquired the right to use Abington's name abroad for \$60,000 and gained some of Mr. Lehman's former clients. The documents show that the money was not paid until October of that year.

Lord Chalfont, operating in London in the name of Abington, tries to help U.S. companies sell their aerospace and defense products abroad.

Mr. Lehman said in an interview he had no knowledge of Lord Chalfont's business activities, although he acknowledged that he talked with him frequently.

Mr. Lehman founded Abington in Washington in February, 1977, and until this year was listed in the records as president of the corporation.

Asked about the report when he arrived in Phoenix, Arizona, at the start of a weeklong Western vaca-

## Regan Reported to Ask Selective Tax Rises to Offset Budget Deficit

By Edward Cowan  
*New York Times Service*

**WASHINGTON.** — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, expressing skepticism that nonmilitary spending can be cut much, has begun to argue within the administration for selective tax increases next year to shrink the huge budget deficit being projected for 1984 and beyond, according to a senior administration official.

In private conversations, the source said, the secretary is saying the administration must present revenue-raising proposals to the 98th Congress in view of projected deficits of nearly \$200 billion in fiscal 1983 and 1984. The 1983 fiscal year began on Oct. 1.

The risk he has acknowledged, is that the strengthened Democratic majority in the House of Representatives may take a tack opposed by President Ronald Reagan.

Whether the president will make such proposals to Congress — and what they might be — is one of the large policy questions to be resolved in the next few weeks before the State of the Union address. Presidents traditionally use that speech to lay out the themes they wish to pursue in the coming year. The address is scheduled for Jan. 25 and the delivery of the pay-as-you-go levy now scheduled for 1983 is 6.7 percent each for employers and employees on the first \$35,700 of earnings.

One idea that Mr. Regan reportedly likes is to deny a tax deduction for interest payments on consumer installment debt, except for debt above some threshold amount. Treasury aides calculate that such a prohibition could raise \$6 billion of revenue a year if there were no thresholds.

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, the tax-writing Finance Committee, has also been interested in such a broadening of the taxable income base as a way to raise revenue.

Similarly, Mr. Regan sees no reason why the Treasury should lose tax revenues for interest payments on second homes, particularly when the tax savings often go to wealthy people.

Meanwhile, Mr. Regan is trying to fend off what he regards as a creeping campaign by various departments to bend the Internal Re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Several hundred protesters, some of them Afghans, shouted hostile slogans Monday outside the Soviet Embassy in New Delhi on the third anniversary of Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan.

## Afghans Tighten Security to Mark 3d Year of Russian Intervention

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Special security precautions were taken Monday in Kabul for the third anniversary of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Western diplomatic sources said here.

Soldiers were said to be patrolling most streets in Kabul. Afghan rebel sources said several hundred guerrillas had slipped into Kabul during the past week from mountain hideouts to attack targets in the capital.

The rebel sources said that since the middle of December, Soviet and Afghan troops with air support had launched major operations against guerrilla infiltration routes to head off attacks on Kabul.

In New Delhi, more than 500 protesters led by little girls chanting "Down with Russia" marched to the gates of the Soviet Embassy and burned a Russian flag to mark the anniversary.

Red paint was splashed over the Soviet Union's consulate building in Geneva, and an anonymous caller said it symbolized "the blood of all the Afghans who have been massacred by Soviet troops."

In New York, about 300 Afghans marched from the Soviet consulate to the offices of the Soviet Aeroflot airlines, and 500 others demonstrated against the Soviet occupation in Bonn.

In Tehran, protesters tried to get inside the Soviet Embassy, bring

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### INSIDE

■ A late rally pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange to record levels. The Dow Jones industrial average gained more than 25 points to close at an all-time high of about 1,070. Page 7.

■ Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced a retrenchment plan that will result in about 10,000 workers losing their jobs and a \$750-million to \$850-million charge against fourth-quarter earnings. Page 7.

■ Kim Dae Jung, the South Korean dissident politician, said that he believed most South Koreans felt betrayed by the United States. Page 3.

■ A research scientist who spent four years at New York's Mount Sinai School of Medicine trying to create drugs fabricated data that appeared in scientific journals, a federal grant proposal and a patent application, according to school officials. Page 5.

## After 2 Years in Jail, Sindona Still Attracts Investigators

By Selwyn Raab  
*New York Times Service*

**NEW YORK.** — Two years after he began serving a prison term for bank fraud, Michele Sindona is ensmeshed in international investigations involving multimillion-dollar financial swindles, a mysterious rightist political organization, murder and the underworld.

Mr. Sindona once headed a \$500-million financial empire. He was a financial adviser to the Vatican and traveled to the world's financial capitals in a private jet.

Now, at a federal prison in Ossining, New York, he broods about his financial ruin, his 25-year sentence in the United States and criminal charges pending against him in his native Italy.

Mr. Sindona, 62, insists that he was framed by corrupt associates at a 1980 federal trial in New York.

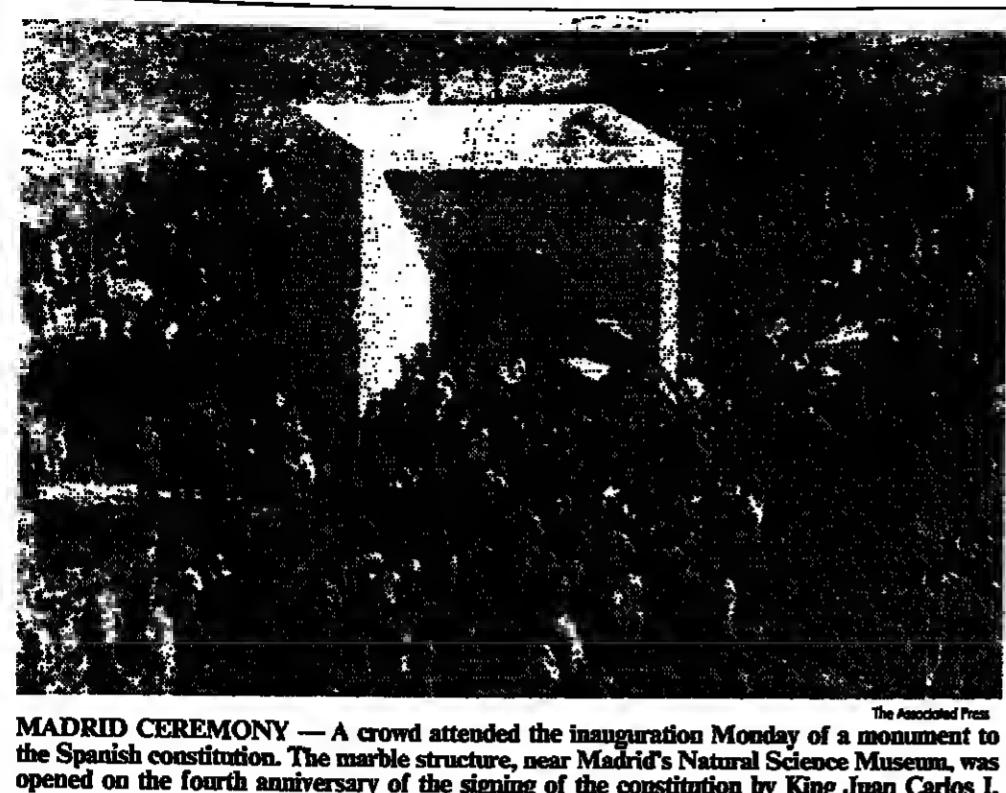
Mrs. Anselmi said in an interview in New York that the commission had also asked Mr. Sindona about reports that P-2 might have ties to the Mafia in Italy.

"We found out less than we hoped from Sindona," Mrs. Anselmi said. "He did not answer all our questions, and several times he refused to mention names."

Mr. Sindona denied that he had been a member of P-2. But he conceded that he had "prepared all economic projects" for the lodge in Italy and in South American countries, including Argentina, Uruguay and Peru.

Mr. Sindona said his involvement with P-2 began in 1973, when he rejected an offer to join the group, which included high officials in government, the military and the business community. He said he received the invitation from Licio Gelli, an in-

dustrialist and the grandmaster of P-2.



MADRID CEREMONY — A crowd attended the inauguration Monday of a monument to the Spanish constitution. The marble structure, near Madrid's Natural Science Museum, was opened on the fourth anniversary of the signing of the constitution by King Juan Carlos I.

## Outgoing Portugal Prime Minister Proposes Protégé to Be Successor

*Reuters*  
LISBON — Portugal's outgoing prime minister, Francisco Pinto Balsemão, said Monday he would propose Vitor Pereira Crespo, a former education minister, as his successor.

Mr. Balsemão made the an-

nouncement at the end of a meeting of his Social Democratic Party's political committee, hours before beginning consultations with President António Ramalho Eanes on solving the week-old government crisis.

Mr. Balsemão's party and two

other rightist parties in the Democratic Alliance that has ruled Portugal since January 1980 were all due at the presidential palace for separate audiences with President Eanes.

The consultations formally set in motion the constitutional machinery for choosing a successor to Mr. Balsemão, who resigned last week in protest over disagreements within the coalition.

He was given a free hand by his party to pick the new prime minister but his choice of Mr. Crespo, who must be endorsed by the president, who has the right to call early general elections. The elections are not due until 1984.

The search for a new prime minister has been complicated by retary dislikes came from Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors. Mr. Feldstein has reportedly suggested that unused investment tax credits and depreciation deductions that corporations carry to a future year be regarded as earning interest.

Mr. Balsemão said earlier Monday that he had a successor in mind but the name would not be released until after the party's national council approved him. The council meets Wednesday.

The prime minister's critics said Mr. Balsemão wanted his protégé to form a stopgap government until the party met next year to decide whether to abandon the coalition.

Mr. Crespo is a protégé of the outgoing prime minister. He had already told the press before Monday's announcement that he was in the running for the job.

Another idea has come from the Commerce Department. It has suggested that makers of certain equipment used in the production of semiconductors, the microchips that are vital to computers, be permitted to take depreciation write-offs to less than the three years now mandated.

According to a Treasury official, Mr. Balsemão said earlier Monday that he had a successor in mind but the name would not be released until after the party's national council approved him. The council meets Wednesday.

The prime minister's critics said Mr. Balsemão wanted his protégé to form a stopgap government until the party met next year to decide whether to abandon the coalition.

Mr. Balsemão chose him for the job of prime minister only after several other candidates refused the post.

The first choice of Mr. Balsemão, a former prime minister, Carlos Mota Pinto, publicly turned down the offer Friday.

The governmental crisis has stalled action on 33 bills in parliament. These include the 1983 budget and economic plan as well as a long-awaited bill ending the state monopoly in banking and insurance.

Chinese officials have cited the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan as one of three obstacles that must be overcome before more normal Chinese-Soviet relations can be achieved.

The other two problems mentioned are the Kremlin's backing for the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia and the stationing of numerous Soviet forces along China's border with Mongolia.

Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against the government in power in Kabul.

Mr. Reagan "left no doubt that the United States will continue doing its utmost to attain the overthrow of the legitimate government of the sovereign democratic

TASS also denounced Mr. Reagan's statement, calling it a promise to continue "undeclared warfare" against

## New York Town Lives Side by Side With the Cruise Missile

By Samuel G. Freedman  
New York Times Service

ROME, New York — Some-where on Griffiss Air Force Base here, in a secret location known only as the "Category A Area," sit five B-52 bombers. On Dec. 16, they became the first in the United States to be equipped with the newest nuclear weapon in the U.S. arsenal, the cruise missile.

Each B-52 carries 12 missiles that can fly undetected beneath radar, search out their targets with the aid of computers and deliver a nuclear warhead 1,000 times as powerful as the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima. The targets have already been chosen. The planes are on warning all day every day.

So are three sets of flight crews, each consisting of 44 persons. One week of every three, each group resides in the Alert Facility, which is known as "the mole hole." It is said to resemble a motel, and its entertainments include video games such as *Missile Command*, and movies. "Reds" was shown last week.

Twice a week, unannounced, an alarm sounds across the 3,800-acre (1,520-hectare) base. It summons the men on alert to the planes on alert. This summons is a rehearsal for the day "when the balloon goes up," jargon for the outbreak of nuclear war.

### Residents Derive Jobs, Security From Nuclear Strike Base

As all this takes place, recent snow has graced the evergreens and framed homes of Rome. Christmas wreaths hang on many doors. People recover from last-minute shopping and holiday parties.

The coexistence of the everyday and the unthinkable, the lively and the deadly, has been part of the routine for 22 years, since the Strategic Air Command and nuclear weapons arrived at the 40-year-old base adjoining this city of 50,000, 240 miles (385 kilometers) northwest of New York.

Many Rome residents, as well as the people on the base, say they are accustomed to being "on the cruise missile's Top Ten hit list," as Mayor Carl J. Eilenberg put it. They realize the local economy depends on the base and believe world peace depends on the deterrence furnished by the base's weapons.

Since the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived in the villages around the concentration camps in World War II. They committed themselves to denying the existence of those camps or what happened inside them. But there comes a time when we must take a look at the big picture and say no."

Rome has never said "no" to the deployment of the cruise missiles, however, a few in the Mohawk Valley, especially the clergy and physicians, have challenged both assumptions.

Their questions have not changed many minds but have sparked lively debate, so much so that a worshiper in a synagogue

rose during this fall's Rosh Hashanah service to take issue

with the rabbi's sermon in favor of a nuclear arms freeze.

"The best thing in the world," said Captain Bill Percival, a B-52 pilot, "would be for us and the Soviet Union to destroy all missiles. But it won't happen. New weapons systems are critical to keeping peace. You can't keep the other guy from striking if your deterrents don't work."

Fritz Updike, the retired publisher of The Rome Sentinel newspaper, said, "For years, we've had enough nuclear bombs here to blow up half the country. People in Rome shug their shoulders and accept it — not war but our role in the nation's defense."

But these ideas frighten Dr. Irwin Redlener of nearby Utica, a member of the Physicians for Social Responsibility, a national group that opposes nuclear arms.

"There is a pattern of denial," he said. "It reminds me, in a way, of the people who lived

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Euromissile Game

**Euromissiles**, like Eurodollars, are a claim on the United States. Though unable to reach America, these medium-range weapons affect the balance of European power, which America is pledged to preserve, with nuclear war if necessary. That is why the upgraded forces of Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe impelled NATO to propose that they be either negotiated away or matched by comparable American weapons starting late next year.

Last week, the Russians emphasized their anxiety about that deployment by offering to reduce the Soviet missiles to the number of British and French — 162 — if the number of new American missiles in Europe were zero. The Western allies call this "unacceptable," but they are bound, in conscience, to treat the proposal as negotiable.

Whether Euromissiles can now be limited by agreement depends more on psychology than arithmetic. In truth, the allies ask for American missiles not because they need more nuclear firepower but because they need more reassurance of America's commitment to their defense.

So long as there remains a chance that NATO could lose a non-nuclear war, it wants to leave no doubt that a successful Soviet attack would escalate to nuclear war. And so long as Soviet troops are backed by missiles that threaten Western Europe, NATO wants its forces backed by American missiles that would strike deep in Soviet territory.

There are, in fact, Western weapons enough in submarines offshore and in America to threaten the same retaliation. But one is really confident that an American president would put Chicago on the line for Cologne. That is why the British and French, with odd modesty, now contend that their "independent" nuclear forces are irrelevant to this discussion. They would not risk all for Germany, nor would they dare threaten Sovi-

et soil without American backup. The polite word for this European-American bond of terror is "coupling." The Western epithet for the Soviet buildup is that it threatens to "decouple" America from its partners and leave them prey to political dictat. Playing on this psychology to disrupt the alliance, the Russians accuse Americans of planning for a war that could destroy Europe yet spare the United States. Many Europeans believe that and are anything but reassured.

The Russians, to be sure, have some reasons for concern. The French and British weapons are not, as they say in Moscow, aimed at the Falklands. And some of the new U.S. missiles would do double duty in America's strategic first-strike forces threatening the Soviet command system and cutting the landmine attack time from 20 minutes to five.

So the Russians should be curious to learn what removing more of their missiles would buy in negotiations. They need dismantle nothing, however, if European public opinion blocks the American imports. Moscow will therefore press the war of nerves while NATO doggedly digs its missile holes.

Everyone will be worse off if the pressing and digging is not soon stopped by agreement. And for agreement, numbers will finally be important. A truly scaled-down Soviet force matched by only a modest American deployment could avoid a new arms race and promote wider arms reduction.

Whether the Russians are ready to compromise on that basis is by no means clear. Half of the Reagan administration wants to find out, but half does not — for reasons not of deterrence psychology but of deep-seated ideology. If this debate in the United States is not resolved in favor of negotiation, and within the next few weeks, no one may ever know what might have been.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bailing Out the Banks

Strengthening the safeguards in the world's banking system is now a matter of some considerable urgency. It is hard to imagine a more foolish or willfully misdirected response than the performance that the House Banking Committee put on last week. The secretary of the treasury, Donald T. Regan, had come to it with a bill to increase the lending resources of the International Monetary Fund, which is now playing a crucial role in managing the top-heavy debts of the big Latin American borrowers. One member declared that the committee would not support it unless it also contained new subsidies for the domestic housing industry. The committee's chairman, Fernand J. St. Germain, who habitually turns up on the least-enlightened side of these questions, maintained his reputation by denouncing the whole IMF funding operation as a bailout of the big banks.

To the contrary, the IMF is forcing the commercial banks to keep lending to the Latin debtors to stave off a collapse. But it can continue to do so only as long as it has money of its own to put in the package of new or renewed loans. Most of the committee understands that perfectly well. But a general hostility toward large banks is one of the few attitudes that disgruntled liberalism shares with right-wing populism in the United States, and the temptation to make the most of it was evidently too much to resist.

It is entirely true that the commercial banks have made some spectacularly unwise loans to the Latinos, putting the money out in a crescendo of blind competitive zeal with little concern for the recipients' deteriorating ability to repay. It is already clear that the principal of many of these loans will never be

repaid; the immediate questions now involve only the interest.

Consider the following possible sequence of future events — not a likely sequence but, unfortunately, not impossible. News arrives of a coup in one of the debtor countries; Argentina is the example that springs to mind. In a burst of Peronista fervor, the new government there announces that it is repudiating all foreign debts as burdens forced illicitly upon the struggling poor of the Third World by the international military-financial conspiracy, etc., etc. Within minutes the big depositors — whose big deposits, unlike yours, are not insured — begin moving their money out of the banks with exposure in the defaulting country. To bring those deposits back, the banks desperately begin raising the interest rates that they will pay. As anxiety about the banking system spreads, the whole structure of interest rates shifts upward — carrying with it the rates on automobile loans, mortgages and industrial bonds. With that, any hope of economic recovery in the United States recedes beyond the horizon.

Any congressman who thinks that the present recession has gone on long enough, and that the numbers of unemployed people have risen high enough, will think twice before delaying the United States' contribution to strengthening the IMF. The accusations about bailing out the big banks are both inaccurate and irrelevant. The IMF needs greater resources for the job that lies ahead of it, and that job is to protect North Americans as well as South Americans from the fatal impact of an international financial collapse on next year's fragile recovery.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Hostages in Poland

General Jaruzelski plays with men just like he does with words. It is a well known fact that suspension of the state of war — which is officially scheduled for the end of this month — would not in fact mean the end of a state of emergency in Poland. However, until Thursday no one knew that the chief of state would resort to such old and detestable tactics as the taking of hostages.

How can one otherwise describe the arrest of seven former Solidarity officials, arbitrarily imprisoned during the Dec. 13, 1981, show-down? How especially can one characterize the motives for indicting Andrzej Gwiazda, Stanislaw Jaworski, Maria Jurczyk, Karol Modzelewski, Grzegorz Palka, Andrzej Rozplochowski and Jan Rulakowski? Here they are, accused of having conspired against the state and threatened with a sentence that may run from five years imprisonment to capital punishment. Their only crime, in fact, was that they were in the forefront of Solidarity's struggle, each in a strategic region of Poland.

There are reasons to expect that the military-political power in Poland will not rush

their trial: Hostages are only useful insofar as their fate remains uncertain.

—Le Monde (Paris).

### Assessing a Martyr's Role

The man who threatened to blow up the Washington Monument because he wanted to force the country to seriously discuss the threat of nuclear annihilation did more harm to his cause than good. Like many fanatical protesters, Norman D. Mayer's ultimate protest was hypocritical. He tried to preach peace by using the threat of violence.

The nuclear freeze movement, whether a person agrees with it or not, is a legitimate movement in this country. Many peaceful, reasonable and intelligent people support it. States have passed resolutions supporting it. Mr. Mayer's actions have hurt the cause he so strongly supported. The right to peacefully protest is one of the foundations of our free society and is exercised daily by thousands of people. Mr. Mayer himself exercised that right for years. He trespassed beyond that right and paid for it with his life.

—The Herald (New Britain, Connecticut).

### DEC. 28: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1907: Prince Testifies

BERLIN — "Bismarck was a man of volcanic nature, accustomed to astonish the world with his volcanic expressions. He was volcanic in his friendships and his enmities." Such was Prince Philip zu Eulenburg's definition of the Iron Chancellor in commencing a rather impassioned speech in the Moabit Central Criminal Court. It was a fine piece of eloquence, carefully prepared, made in reply to the testimony of Dr. Limann, editor of the Liepaziger Neuste Nachrichten, in whom Bismarck had spoken of the court "Camarilla," with Prince Eulenburg at its head. The prince emphatically denied the existence of any such, saying that for years past he had not spoken a word of politics with the Kaiser.

#### 1932: Technology Blamed

PARIS — A British trade unionist who has just returned from the United States, where he attended the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, has been telling his friends about some of the causes of unemployment in America. Among others, he mentioned the progress that has been made in machine equipment in recent years. Instances of mechanical contrivances replacing human labor could be cited ad infinitum. Because there is every indication that the progress of invention will be, not slower, but more rapid in the future, unemployment due to this cause appears destined to increase, since the absorption of human labor will become more and more difficult.

# Why U.S. Is Cool to 'Bulgarian Connection' Story

By William Safire

**WASHINGTON** — On Nov. 9, the day before Leonid I. Brezhnev died, Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni of Italy received a visit from the CIA's vice chief of station in Rome and a staffer from the U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee. The Americans wanted to know about the Bulgarian connection to the shooting of the pope.

Mr. Rognoni explained that Mehmet Ali Agca, the Turkish gunman, had been informed a few months before that Italy could not afford the cost of keeping him in solitary confinement much longer. To Agca, that meant he would be promptly murdered. That induced him to talk about the Bulgarian government officials who hired him to kill the pope.

"What proof do you have?" asked the man from the Central Intelligence Agency.

The man in charge of Italy's internal security laid out the facts: that the gunman was a cold-blooded killer for hire and not a fanatic or ideologue; that he was able to pass into Bulgaria easily on an Indian passport and take up residence in a first-class hotel, which requires secret service knowledge; that he entered penniless and came out with \$50,000 from what is hardly a land of opportunity; that he was able

to describe accurately the living quarters of the Bulgarian officials who were his controls and contacts, and that a flurry of electronic communication came out of the Bulgarian Embassy just before the attack on the pope, similar to the activity that took place before an American general was abducted.

The CIA man waved that all aside. "You have no proof," he said, and did his best to convey to the Italian government a high degree of skepticism from the American government.

"What proof do you want?" asked Mr. Rognoni. The circumstantial evidence already presented, along with some more that the gunman was expected to reveal, was the best that could be gathered on a cover operation. Nobody would come forward with a fingerprint of Yuri V. Andropov on the gun, but it was certain that no such mission could have been undertaken without the permission of the KGB, which was then headed by Mr. Andropov.

According to the secret report filed by the Senate staffer, the CIA representative continued to view with distaste the conclusions being reached by the Italian investigators. Mean-

while, in other capitals and in Washington mid-level CIA men with journalistic contacts have been pooh-poohing the story. In Rome, U.S. Foreign Service officers have been telling Italian diplomats that the investigation is an international embarrassment.

Thus, the Italian government found itself pursuing a case that caused it to strain relations with a Communist neighbor and profoundly offend the new Soviet leader without the moral support of the U.S. press on this subject was perceived by the Italians as further evidence that the United States wanted the investigation shut down.

Why do we Americans require tongs to touch this story? Why are we setting ourselves standards of proof that the Soviet will make impossible to meet?

One reason is humanly institutional: most spooks, after the CIA's flat rock was flipped over in the post-Watergate era, do not want anybody to think that assassination is part of any nation's "dirty tricks," and so they come to the defense of the KGB, hinting that the evi-

dence is part of an anti-Andropov plot. Another reason has to do with the workings of the American press: where does a story of such magnitude come off being broken in the Readers' Digest, and developed in detail by NBC, a mere television network? Such a story needs establishment legitimacy; only a major newspaper can properly provide that.

Then there is the bogglement factor: The story of the spy master who gave the order to kill the pope and thereby saved Poland from Solidarity and rose to the top in the Kremlin — that is a large lump of information to digest. Evil so audacious is unbelievable.

The central reason for the shameful American reluctance to urge the Italians on is political: The United States has to deal with this man Andropov, say our doves, and if the chain of circumstance is drawn too tight it might not be able to trust the Soviets on arms control.

That fear of not being able to bring back detente motivates most of those who wish that this awful trail of circumstance would vanish. That is why, after facts are presented that compel common sense to lay the crime at the Kremlin door, we will hear the faceless officials complain, "You have no proof."

The New York Times.

## Exchange Rate Shift Threatens the West

By Robert J. Samuelson

**WASHINGTON** — The Japanese yen infuriates Lee Morgan. The yen is now worth about 20 percent less in dollars than it was in late 1980. Mr. Morgan is chairman of Caterpillar Tractor Co., a successful U.S. exporter. And the low yen makes it difficult — almost impossible — for Caterpillar to compete against its major foreign rival, Komatsu of Japan.

If there were an award for the year's most puzzling — and most frustrating — economic phenomenon, the value of the yen might well win it. American economists and business executives believe it's value is much too low, and many Japanese profess to agree. And yet, despite some recent advances, the yen remains 15 to 25 percent lower than everyone says it should be.

It is easy to see this as a quiet, undramatic Japanese conspiracy to win world markets. But something more fundamental actually is happening: Experience is discrediting the conventional wisdom about how exchange rates are determined. And that change is tearing at the political and intellectual fabric holding Western economies together.

The disintegration is obvious enough. Since the mid-1970s, other

economists are modifying their views. One result of expanded world commerce is the need for holdings of different currencies by international businesses and institutions: banks, multinational corporations, central banks of developing countries and oil producers. International bank accounts in Japan have risen from 1 trillion yen in 1971 to 9 trillion in 1981; at current exchange rates that is almost \$38 billion.

Investment shifts increasingly influence exchange rates. Currency holders move their funds among different currencies. For instance, they might sell West German bonds, use their marks to buy dollars and then buy U.S. Treasury bonds. Currency needs of traders no longer dominate foreign exchange markets.

So foreign exchange markets act more like stock markets. They are moved by interest rates, differences between countries, news and rumors. "Once you allow exchange rates to move, they move a lot," said Jacob Frenkel, an economist at the University of Chicago. "The key single word — which is not understood before — is the word 'news.' It's something unpredictable."

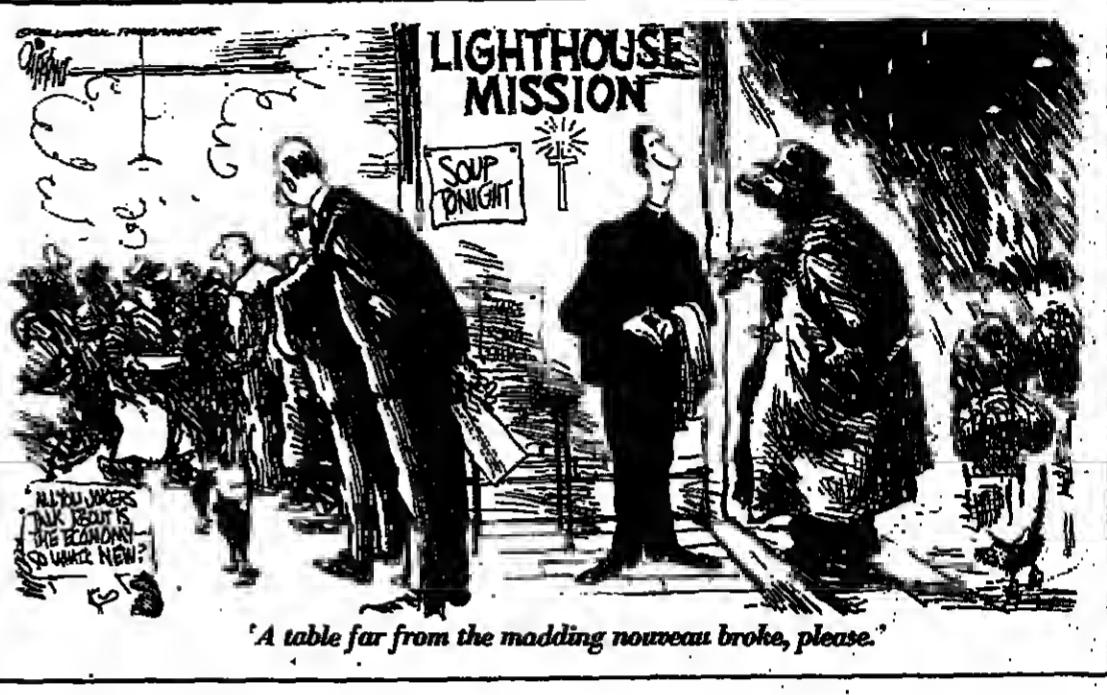
But companies like Caterpillar have to contend with the results. Caterpillar recently bid \$14 million for a sale in the Middle East. Mr. Morgan told a congressional committee that this represented the dealer's break-even point, but the company still lost the sale to Komatsu's bid of \$11.3 million. In the first half of 1982, Komatsu's exports rose 47 percent while Caterpillar's overseas sales dropped 14 percent, according to Mr. Morgan.

The advent of floating exchange rates in the early 1970s promised something else. When exchange rates were fixed — that is, when they were held steady by government intervention — the standard response to persisting trade deficits was to slow the economy to reduce inflation and demand for imports.

So the Filipinos are trickling in, often after fruitless attempts to enter West Germany or the Scandinavian countries. If pay levels are lower in Spain than in richer European countries, there are other advantages to being there. The climate is balmy, Spanish social habits are less baffling to a Filipino than those in northern countries, and the language is much easier to pick up. Although the Spanish colonial presence in the Philippines was much less pervasive than in Latin America, and the Spanish language was almost entirely supplanted by English after 1898, there remain hundreds of Spanish words in the native Tagalog language.

A large majority of Filipino workers are in Spain illegally or are in the process, which usually takes two years, of legalizing their status and becoming eligible for Social Security benefits, as well as avoiding the remote, but possible chance of an expulsion. For that matter, it is hard to guess just how many Filipinos are working here. According to Interior Ministry figures, there were 3,046 of them in Spain at the end of 1981. The real figure, however, is much higher. The most conservative estimates are of 8,000 in Madrid alone, where most of them stay, and some believe there are more than 20,000 Filipinos in the Spanish capital.

Most of the immigrants from the Philippines are working as maids, chambermaids or cooks, waiters and waitresses in Chinese restaurants. Often well-educated, many were schoolteachers, nurses or bank clerks in the Philippines, some were tricked, before leaving their country, into believing that similar positions were



## Filipino Job Hunters Discover Spain

By Victor de la Serna

**MADRID** — Thousands of

friendly, shy Filipino faces can be seen in Madrid streets these days. There were never so many during the 333 years that the Philippines were Spain's colony in Asia. Now, eight decades after the islands were lost in the Spanish-American War, the worldwide search for jobs by Filipinos is producing a new encounter of sorts with Spain.

Economic conditions are not bright, either in Spain or in the Philippines. But everything is relative — even with 16-percent unemployment, there seem to be job opportunities in Spain, mainly for Third World migrants who are willing to accept menial work. In addition, Spain — as a country more used to sending workers abroad than to receiving foreign manpower — continues to have relatively relaxed restrictions on entry.

So the Filipinos are trickling in, often after fruitless attempts to enter West Germany or the Scandinavian countries. If pay levels are lower in Spain than in richer European countries, there are other advantages to being there. The climate is balmy, Spanish social habits are less baffling to a Filipino than those in northern countries, and the language is much easier to pick up. Although the Spanish colonial presence in the Philippines was much less pervasive than in Latin America, and the Spanish language was almost entirely supplanted by English after 1898, there remain hundreds of Spanish words in the native Tagalog language.

A large majority of Filipino workers are in Spain illegally or are in the process, which usually takes two years, of legalizing their status and becoming eligible for Social Security benefits, as well as avoiding the remote, but possible chance of an expulsion. For that matter, it is hard to guess just how many Filipinos are working here. According to Interior Ministry figures, there were 3,046 of them in Spain at the end of 1981. The real figure, however, is much higher. The most conservative estimates are of 8,000 in Madrid alone, where most of them stay, and some believe there are more than 20,000 Filipinos in the Spanish capital.

Most of the immigrants from the Philippines are working as maids, chambermaids or cooks, waiters and waitresses in Chinese restaurants. Often well-educated, many were schoolteachers, nurses or bank clerks in the Philippines, some were tricked, before leaving their country, into believing that similar positions were

### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### About a Headline

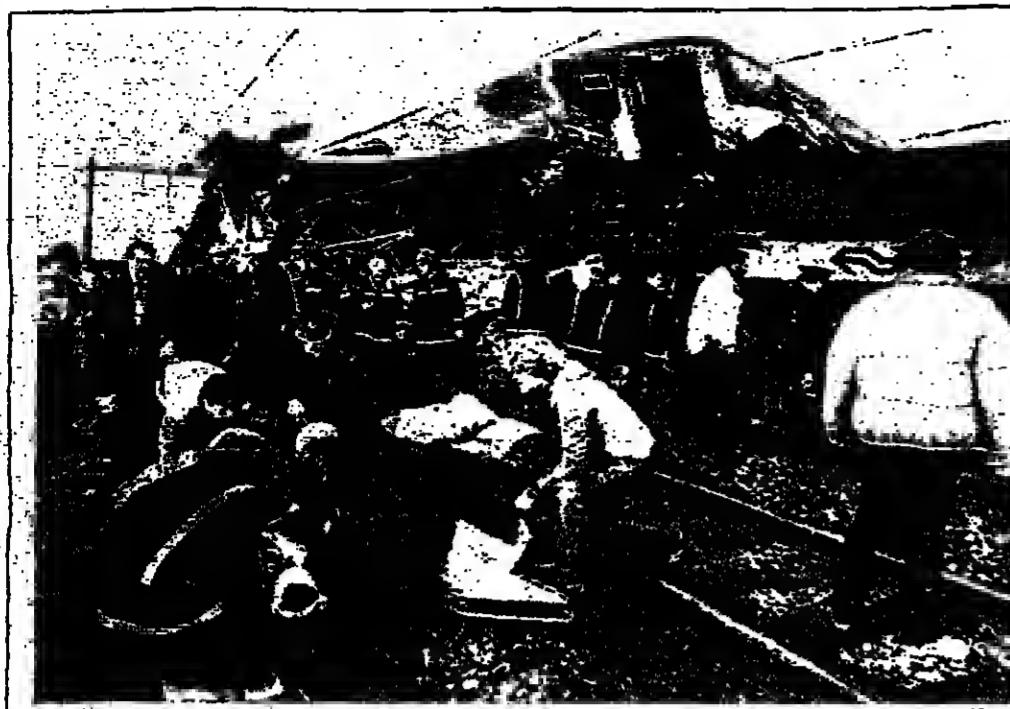
One continues to be depressed by the tendentious way in which anything to do with Israel is reported.

On Dec. 17 Jackson Diehl asserted in your columns, under the headline "Argentina Said to Seek More Israeli Weapons," that Argentina regarded Israel as "a key part" of her expansive arms-buying programs. Yet nowhere in his fairly long report does Mr. Diehl mention one single Israeli arms contract with Argentina.

However, he reports the purchase of four frigates from West Germany, 27 tanks from Austria, three Hercules-type transports from the United States and 14 of France's most lethal Super Etendard planes. Why was your headline not "Argentina Buying German, Austrian, American and Above All French Weaponry?"

TERENCE PRITTI, London.

*Editor's note: Jackson Diehl's report from Buenos Aires began as follows: "Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel has ended a three-day visit here amid indications that Argentina would seek to make large new purchases of Israeli military equipment in an extensive re*



Rescuers aid victims of a train crash in Rotterdam Monday. Three died and 20 were injured.

### 3 Die, 20 Hurt in Rotterdam Rail Crash

The Associated Press

**ROTTERDAM** — At least three persons were killed and 20 injured Monday in a crash between an express train from Copenhagen and a commuter train in this port city.

The general manager of the Dutch railroad, L. Ploegsma said that the collision was "most probably" caused by the engineer of one of the trains ignoring a stop signal.

The police did not release the names or nationalities of the victims, but said all the deaths were in the commuter train, one of them being the engineer. A police spokesman said at least 20 persons were hospitalized.

A railroad spokesman said the international

train was moving at about 25 miles (40 kilometers) an hour when it smashed into the first carriage of the commuter train, which was running at about 50 miles an hour.

The impact pushed the engine of the six-carriage international express under the commuter train. The first carriage of the commuter train was demolished and the second carriage derailed, as were several carriages of the international express.

Dutch radio reported that a Soviet delegation on the international train, whose makeup was not released by the Soviet Embassy in The Hague, refused to leave the train until the arrival of embassy officials about three hours after the crash. No injuries were reported among the Soviet group.

### In Greek Town, Welfare of Moslems Becomes a Foreign Policy Matter

Reuters

**KOMOTINI, Greece** — The 120,000 people living in and around this northern Greek market town are in a paradoxical position: they are Greek citizens, but their welfare is a foreign policy issue.

The reason is that they are Moslems, and the treatment of ethnic and religious minorities is one of the many issues on which Christian Greece and its Islamic neighbor, Turkey, are divided.

Greek officials say harassment by successive Turkish governments during the past 50 years has caused a decline from 200,000 to fewer than 7,500 in the number of ethnic Greeks living in Turkey.

Turkey counters by saying that Greece has systematically discriminated against the Moslem farmers of this region, Western Thrace, who make up about one-third of the population and most of whom are Turkish speakers.

The Moslem population of Greece has remained roughly stable in the past 50 years. But Turkish officials say it should have trebled, given the population growth, and that this reflects massive emigration caused by Greek discrimination.

Each country asserts the right to monitor the other's treatment of religious minorities under the 1923 Treaty of Lausanne. That agreement guaranteed the rights of the minorities in Greece and Turkey to run their own cultural and educational institutions.

Fifty-nine years after that treaty, the Moslem village of this region remain economically backward.

Houses are almost invariably dilapidated structures of plaster and red tiles, picturesque but squalid inside. There is little sign of the building activity that is transforming villages in the rest of rural Greece.

An official of the Greek Foreign Ministry department in charge of minority affairs said: "We are trying very, very hard to develop these people." But, he said, Greek Moslems have a conservative, deeply religious outlook that makes them resist modernization or technological change.

Turkish officials replied that Greece was deliberately obstructing the region's economic development. They said Moslems rarely got permission to build new houses or repair existing ones, almost never got loans from Greece's state-controlled banks and faced bureaucratic delays when they sought driver's licenses for tractors.

Local Moslem community leaders made the same allegations.

### Scottish Dispute Shuts 3 Coal Pits

The Associated Press

**EDINBURGH** — Scottish coal miners protesting the closure of a mine at Kinnell halted production Monday at Comrie and Bogsie in Fife and Polmont near Stirling, a spokesman for the state-owned National Coal Board said.

Representatives of Scotland's 17,000 miners were scheduled to meet Tuesday to vote on an all-out strike.

Albert Wheeler, Scottish area director for the coal board, warned that if the strike took place, "The export market which we have fought so hard to build up will disappear overnight with the consequent effect on the pits which supply it."

### AUTHORS WANTED BY N.Y. PUBLISHER

Loring Adams book publisher seeks manuscripts of all types fiction, non-fiction, poetry, memoirs, short stories, plays, works, etc. New authors welcomed. Send for free booklet 13-3. Vintage Press, 516 W. 34th St., New York, NY 10001 USA.

## Researcher Admits Falsifying Data on New Drugs

By M.A. Farber  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — A research scientist who spent four years at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine trying to create drugs fabricated data that appeared in scientific journals, a federal grant proposal and a patent application, according to school officials.

The scientist, Dr. Joseph H. Cort, 55, admitted in an interview that he had falsified some of the data. He said he had done so to save an Arizona biochemicals company that was financing his research on synthetic hormones and to encourage continued financing of his work.

"It's so important to get a patent before somebody else does," said the scientist, who is now unemployed and lives in Tucson, Arizona. "Nobody told me to fake it. It was stupid to do. But I was under a lot of pressure and things got a bit confused. I had to earn the money for research, or die."

His story, as pieced together by Mount Sinai officials after a 10-month investigation, began after Dr. Cort, a member of the Communist Party in his student days, returned to the United States and to a job at Mount Sinai in 1976 after 22 years of self-exile in Czechoslovakia.

Dr. Cort was supposed to be conducting hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of experiments that could lead to drugs that might aid in the treatment of hemophiliacs, improve methods of birth control and yield scientific breakthroughs.

But Dr. Cort's work at Mount Sinai, and later at Vega Biotechnologies in Tucson, began to unravel one morning last December when he walked into the office of Vega's president.

"He was very upset, he looked dazed and without sleep and he confessed to me that he had fabricated some of his data at Mount Sinai," recalled the company president, Dr. Leo Barstow. "I was flabbergasted. I knew immediately it was disastrous."

Dr. Cort eventually told a special fact-finding committee at Mount Sinai that one of five analogues, or laboratory modifications, of the hormone vasopressin for which he reported results relating to hemophilia treatment had never been made, according to Dr. Thomas C. Chalmers, president and dean of the school of medicine.

Among other new compounds that the committee said it could not substantiate were hormone analogues intended as a contraceptive. And the committee challenged many of Dr. Cort's reports of testing for side effects and biological experiments on animals.

To sum, Dr. Chalmers said, the committee found evidence that Dr. Cort had done only one-third of the work that he reported in his successful patent application for the five analogues. Moreover, he said, Dr. Cort reported data on that work that was different from the data the committee found in his laboratory notebooks.

"The value of that patent," said Dr. Barstow, "is now something less than zero." No drugs based on Dr. Cort's work at Mount Sinai have ever reached the market.

Dr. Cort said that some of the work disputed by the committee had been done but had not been documented because of inadequate financing.

Dr. Chalmers said the National Institutes of Health, to which Dr. Cort had unsuccessfully applied for a grant, had been notified on Dec. 10 of the results of the 10-month investigation. Mount Sinai,

he said, would also inform the U.S. Patent Office and various medical journals of its findings. Dr. Chalmers said he had recommended new procedures to "assure the integrity of scientific research" at Mount Sinai.

The long exile of Dr. Cort, a U.S. citizen who graduated from Harvard University and Yale University's medical school, began when he was studying in England on a fellowship there. He was ordered by the U.S. Embassy to return to the United States. He refused, and two years later, after receiving an induction notice from his draft board, he was indicted on charges of draft evasion.

Dr. Cort maintained that his induction notice was simply a means of getting him back to this country so he could be prosecuted as a subversive. British officials allowed Dr. Cort to remain in England untroubled.

In 1965, Dr. Cort and other scientists produced an analogue for vasopressin, a hormone that acts on the kidneys to control the amount of water the body can hold. The analogue, called

DDAVP, has been widely used for alcoholics, whose ability to consume liquor is markedly reduced by the drug.

Another vasopressin analogue developed by Dr. Cort and his colleagues is called Glypressin. It has been used in Europe since 1972 in the treatment of many types of internal hemorrhages, but it has not been approved for general use in the United States.

Among the scientists whom Dr. Cort met at international meetings over the years was Dr. Irving L. Schwartz, who was chairman of the department of physiology and biophysics at Mount Sinai.

In 1976, when Dr. Cort learned that he could return to this country, Dr. Schwartz arranged for him to receive a research and teaching appointment at Mount Sinai. Dr. Schwartz ultimately recommended that Dr. Cort's research at Mount Sinai be financed by Vega Biotechnologies.

"I took him at his word," said Dr. Schwartz. "What Cort did was professional suicide. He would have been better off robbing a bank."

In December 1980, Dr. Cort gave up his post at Mount Sinai and moved to Tucson to continue his work directly at Vega, which held exclusive rights to market any drugs that resulted from his research.

Colonel José Halcon, provincial constabulary commander, attributed the bombings to the Moro National Liberation Front, a Moslem group that, authorities say, has been responsible for six other bombings in Pagadian in the last two years.

On Sunday, a bomb exploded on board the motor vessel Lady Ruth while passengers were preparing to sail for Zamboanga City, 125 miles (200 kilometers) southwest of Pagadian, 500 miles south of Manila.

The spokesman said about 300 guerrillas, mostly of the Karen and Hmong hill tribes, declared that they had given up their armed insurgency when they handed over their guns at the ceremony in Tak province.

Many communist sympathizers were also said to have taken part in the ceremony, which constituted the second large-scale surrender of guerrillas in Thailand this month. About 250 guerrillas and 800 sympathizers laid down their arms in northeastern Thailand three weeks ago.

Army spokesmen said a political and military campaign against the Thai Communist Party had reduced the number of guerrillas from 13,000 four years ago to about 6,500.

The spokesman said the guerrillas had agreed to surrender in return for immunity. The government has promised to speed up development in the rugged northwest.

DR. RICHARD L. GEIGER, Vega's chairman, said the company had not yet turned a profit but that Dr. Cort had made no more pressure "than is usual" to produce a drug.

Dr. Cort said he "really didn't pay much attention" to the ethical questions involved in his fabrication.

"Ever since I came back to this country," he said, "I've had to earn the money for my work. I knew you could say things in American patent applications as long as you said it could be done, and I was close to getting it done anyway. Deliberately, I used the wrong t

trick and costed Mount Sinai of the falsifications."

Dr. Cort said that Vega was having financial difficulties and he thought that the company and his own source of revenue "would go down the drain" unless he beat other scientists in his field to a patent.

Dr. Richard L. Geiger, Vega's chairman, said the company had not yet turned a profit but that Dr. Cort had made no more pressure "than is usual" to produce a drug.

Dr. Cort said he "really didn't pay much attention" to the ethical questions involved in his fabrication.

"I took him at his word," said Dr. Schwartz. "What Cort did was professional suicide. He would have been better off robbing a bank."

In December 1980, Dr. Cort gave up his post at Mount Sinai and moved to Tucson to continue his work directly at Vega, which held exclusive rights to market any drugs that resulted from his research.

Colonel José Halcon, provincial constabulary commander, attributed the bombings to the Moro National Liberation Front, a Moslem group that, authorities say, has been responsible for six other bombings in Pagadian in the last two years.

On Sunday, a bomb exploded on board the motor vessel Lady Ruth while passengers were preparing to sail for Zamboanga City, 125 miles (200 kilometers) southwest of Pagadian, 500 miles south of Manila.

The spokesman said about 300 guerrillas, mostly of the Karen and Hmong hill tribes, declared that they had given up their armed insurgency when they handed over their guns at the ceremony in Tak province.

Many communist sympathizers were also said to have taken part in the ceremony, which constituted the second large-scale surrender of guerrillas in Thailand this month. About 250 guerrillas and 800 sympathizers laid down their arms in northeastern Thailand three weeks ago.

Army spokesmen said a political and military campaign against the Thai Communist Party had reduced the number of guerrillas from 13,000 four years ago to about 6,500.

The spokesman said the guerrillas had agreed to surrender in return for immunity. The government has promised to speed up development in the rugged northwest.

DR. RICHARD L. GEIGER, Vega's chairman, said the company had not yet turned a profit but that Dr. Cort had made no more pressure "than is usual" to produce a drug.

Dr. Cort said he "really didn't pay much attention" to the ethical questions involved in his fabrication.

"Ever since I came back to this country," he said, "I've had to earn the money for my work. I knew you could say things in American patent applications as long as you said it could be done, and I was close to getting it done anyway. Deliberately, I used the wrong t

### 7 Die, Nearly 100 Hurt In 2 Philippine Blasts

The Associated Press

**PAGADIAN, Philippines** — Nearly simultaneous explosions ripped through a crowded ferry boat and a public market, killing seven persons and wounding nearly 100. Authorities blamed Moslem separatists.

Colonel José Halcon, provincial constabulary commander, attributed the bombings to the Moro National Liberation Front, a Moslem group that, authorities say, has been responsible for six other bombings in Pagadian in the last two years.

On Sunday, a bomb exploded on board the motor vessel Lady Ruth while passengers were preparing to sail for Zamboanga City, 125 miles (200 kilometers) southwest of Pagadian, 500 miles south of Manila.

The spokesman said about 300 guerrillas, mostly of the Karen and Hmong hill tribes, declared that they had given up their armed insurgency when they handed over their guns at the ceremony in Tak province.

Many communist sympathizers were also said to have taken part in the ceremony, which constituted the second large-scale surrender of guerrillas in Thailand this month. About 250 guerrillas and 800 sympathizers laid down their arms in northeastern Thailand three weeks ago.

Army spokesmen said a political and military campaign against the Thai Communist Party had reduced the number of guerrillas from 13,000 four years ago to about 6,500.

The spokesman said the guerrillas had agreed to surrender in return for immunity. The government has promised to speed up development in the rugged northwest.

DR. RICHARD L. GEIGER, Vega's chairman, said the company had not yet turned a profit but that Dr. Cort had made no more pressure "than is usual" to produce a drug.

Dr. Cort said he "really didn't pay much attention" to the ethical questions involved in his fabrication.

"Ever since I came back to this country," he said, "I've had to earn the money for my work. I knew you could say things in American patent applications as long as you said it could be done, and I was close to getting it done anyway. Deliberately, I used the wrong t

ADVERTISEMENT

### International Restaurant Guide

FRANCE

**PARIS - RIGHT BANK**LA COQUILLE A Rue du Débarcadère (17<sup>e</sup>). Tel.: 574-25-95. Closed Sun., Mon., & Tues. from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. Spectacles coquilles St-Jacques & Hazelnut soufflé.

L'EUROPEEN Foding Gare de Lyon. 343-99-70. Daily from 11 a.m. to 2 a.m. SAUERKRAUT SPECIALTIES AND TRADITIONAL CUISINE.

LE PETIT RICHE 1880 Bistro. Closed Sun. Lunch, dinner 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. Dishes à la carte. 25 Rue Le Peletier, 7570-68. Boxe d'Orléans, about 120 F.

**PARIS - LEFT BANK**

ASSIETTE AU BEURRE 11 Rue St-Benoit/Pl. St-Germain-des-Pres. 240-87-41. Menus of Fr. 37.80 &amp; Fr. 40.50 + serv. Daily till midnight.

DACCIA, Bangladesh — Forty-five persons were killed and 20 injured when a bus crashed through the guardrail of a bridge Sunday and plunged into the river Teesta near Brahmanbaria, 60 miles (100 kilometers) east of here, police said.

The spokesman said the guerrillas had agreed to surrender in return for immunity. The government has promised to speed up development in the rugged northwest.

DR. RICHARD L. GEIGER, Vega's chairman, said the company had not yet turned a profit but that Dr. Cort had made no more pressure "than is usual" to produce a drug.

Dr. Cort said he "really didn't pay much attention" to the ethical questions involved in his fabrication.

"Ever since I came back to this country," he said, "I've had to earn the money for my work. I knew you could say things in American patent applications as long as you said it could be done, and I was close to getting it done anyway. Deliberately, I used the wrong t

DR. RICHARD L. GEIGER, Vega's chairman, said the company had not yet turned a profit but that Dr. Cort had made no more pressure "than is usual" to produce a drug.

Dr. Cort said he "really didn't pay much attention" to the ethical questions involved in his fabrication.

## ARTS / LEISURE

**Dare  
To Be  
Dull**By William E. Schmidt  
*New York Times Service***BOULDER**, Colorado — Like a lot of dull people, Joseph L. Troise says he does not particularly like the holiday season.

"The holidays are too exciting," says Troise, who renews in the mundane. "I'm sort of looking forward to the first week of January."

Troise is the founder and president of the International Dull Men's Club, a loosely organized forum that professes to speak for millions of Americans who, like Troise, do not wear designer jeans, are not listed in Who's Who, have never joined a fitness club and wear pajamas to bed.

Troise, who is a freelance writer and automobile mechanic when he is not ministering to the dull, agreed recently to speak about his organization. Though he had little to report that was particularly interesting, Troise, 40, praised dull people as "the United States's greatest unsung strength."

"It is the dull who fix our cars, run our elevators, drive our cars, type our reports, do our accounting and brush the branches, so to speak, over the trail of our past deeds," said Troise, a New York native who was long an admirer of the actor William Bendix. "Behind every flashy facade sits a bumbling and fastidiously competent drone who keeps the whole damn ship afloat."

Over the last three years Troise's organization — which began in 1980 with a classified advertisement in a San Francisco newspaper reading, "Dare To Be Dull!" — has grown to as many as 1,000 members around the country. Each carries a card officially certifying him as a "dull person."

Last January a group of Dull Men, wearing suits and pushing lawn mowers, marched as a unit in an annual spoof of the Rose Parade in Pasadena, California. In Rochester, New York, a disciple of Troise, J.D. Stewart, who runs the Dull Men's chapter there, is setting out to compile an official "Who's Who in America."

According to Stewart, a statistical analyst at Eastman Kodak whose favorite color is brown, the book will include everyone who is not in "Who's Who in America," or about 230 million entries.

Two years ago in Carroll, Iowa,



Founder of the Dull Men's Club curls up with a dictionary.

*Brian Payne, The New York Times*

The Dull Men's Club inspired the establishment of a Museum of the Ordinary, a ramshackle building on the edge of town that includes a display of ashtrays from each of the 50 states, a collection of hubcaps and an exhibit of bowling balls.

"I'm not even sure if the museum is still here," Leo Oswald, said in a telephone interview. "It was so dull you never heard anything about it."

Troise says his organization is more a state of mind than an institution. It has no budget and no newsletter and has never called an annual convention. "I'm afraid it would be too boring," he confided.

But by speaking out frankly about dullness, he says he hopes to help millions of dull Americans "come out of the closet" and be honest about what they are. The club's slogan is: "We're out of it."

"Let's face it," observed Troise, who says he has never tasted Perrier water, "a lot of people are under a lot of pressure in this country to appear interesting, to be trendy. But it's a no-win situation, like being the fastest gun in the West."

**Doubleday Truncates Tales***United Press International*

**NEW YORK** — One way to pack a lot into a book is to leave out the middle. Doubleday is putting together a volume called "The Do-It-Yourself Bestseller" consisting of beginnings and endings of stories by such writers as Irving Wallace, Stephen King and Isaac Asimov. The reader fills in the rest.

Sooner or later you're going to meet someone who has a more expensive Porsche or a larger hot tub?

He pointed out that dull people also lead safer lives, and added: "Besides, if John De Lorean was dull, he wouldn't be in all the trouble he is today."

To help find prospective members, Troise recently compiled a dullness self-examination. You are probably dull, he said, if you can answer yes to the following questions: When someone mentions ERA, do you think they mean "earned run average"? Do you refer to the woman you live with as your wife? Are you oow or have you ever been a member of a bowling league?

More recently Troise proposed establishing a dating service for dull swingers, an idea he has tentatively called "Club Dead." In a recent news release, he said the club was looking into various social adventures, including a bus tour of New Jersey golf courses.

On the surface, Troise does not appear to practice what he preaches. Not only does he live in Boulder, a town that far exceeds the national average in its number of Buddhists, mountain climbers and Montessori schools, but he drives foreign car, lives in a house with a hot tub and has no television set.

"In a sense, I think of myself as a missionary," said Troise, who says he is at heart a pretty dull guy. "What I'm trying to do is reach out to all the other people out there who actually like lime Jell-O and washing their own car, but until oow have been afraid to admit it."

Highto was one of a number of grandparents testifying recently before the House Select Committee on Aging's subcommittee on human services, chaired by Representative Mario Biaggi, Democrat of New York.

Biaggi said he held the hearing. "Grandparents — The Other Victims of Divorce and Marital Dissolution," in response to growing interest in the subject and to stimulate a national debate to examine federal and state remedies that should be available to grandparents who want to visit their grandchildren after divorce, death and stepparent adoption."

Witnesses included congressmen, psychologists and lawyers, in addition to the grandparents, whose emotional testimony drew response from committee members and spectators alike. "This is the most emotionally charged hearing I've ever sat through," Biaggi said.

"We are dealing with an issue of monumental importance," Representative Thomas P. Lantos, Democrat of California, told the committee, adding that he intends to make the issue his "top legislative project" in the next session of Congress.

The grandparent-grandchild bond is second only in emotional importance to the bond between parents and children, testified Dr. Arnold Kornhaber, a psychiatrist and co-writer of "Grandparents-Grandchildren: The Vital Connection."

Concerning visitation rights, Kornhaber said it was "obvious that grandparents and grandchildren have a right to celebrate their relationship with one another as

long as a grandparent is capable of just being with their grandchild."

Kornhaber says his findings indicate that "grandparents rarely commit the same mistake twice.... They do not hurt their grandchildren."

Richard S. Victor of Oak Park, Michigan, a lawyer and advocate of grandparent visitation rights, said the postwar baby boom will, in the 1980s and '90s, "provide our society with a greater number of grandparents than we have known in our recent past." But grandparents' rights, he said, "are only one-half" of the subject. The converse deals with the rights of grandchildren to be able to visit with, communicate and maintain contact with their grandparents."

All grandparents should be able to visit with their grandchildren, said Victor. The basic factor he stressed was: "The best interests of the child shall control."

Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, Democrat of New York, asked the grandparents whether they would agree with a decision against visits, in the best interests of their grandchildren. All said yes with the stipulation that the decision be made by a mediator panel rather than a single judge.

Harvey and Marcia Kudler were two of the grandparents who polled. In 1974, their daughter and her husband separated. They had two children: Brian, born in 1969, and Vanessa, born in 1972. "We took the children into our home," said Kudler. "We took the children and raised them for five years. We were given legal custody — with the consent of both parents."

Two years later their daughter killed herself. The following year, the husband remarried, took the Kudlers to court and was given custody of the children. The Kudlers' visitation rights were recognized by the court. Three months later, the father moved with his wife and the children to Colorado, where he refused to grant visitation.

The Kudlers took their case to the Colorado courts. The last judge they appeared before, said Kudler, "told us that Brian and Vanessa had 'ow' grandparents and to forget about the children."

The Kudlers' appeal — asking that their New York visitation rights be honored — went to the Supreme Court, which refused recently to hear the case.

Kodler said he and his wife had spent \$60,000 in their quest. "We have not been allowed to see our grandchildren in more than three years," said Marcia Kudler. "We may not know the law, but we do know what is right."

Lee and Lucile Sumpter founded Grandparents-Grandchildren's Rights Inc., a national organiza-

tion to help grandparents "seek adequate laws" to protect visitation rights, and "to organize active contact groups in each state to work for a national children's rights law."

Biaggi, who has six grandchil-

dren, said that being refused visitation rights must be "like dying a little."

Highto asked: "How would you feel if your grandchild looked up at you and said, 'Grandma, why can't I sleep at your house any

more?' What can you say to this loving child after he has spent practically half of his life at your house? Then, after a difficult time of trying to answer, he bursts into tears and yells, 'Nobody cares about me.'"

**Richard S. Victor of Oak Park, Michigan, a lawyer and advocate of grandparent visitation rights, said the postwar baby boom will, in the 1980s and '90s, "provide our society with a greater number of grandparents than we have known in our recent past."**

**Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, Democrat of New York, asked the grandparents whether they would agree with a decision against visits, in the best interests of their grandchildren.**

**Harvey and Marcia Kudler were two of the grandparents who polled. In 1974, their daughter and her husband separated. They had two children: Brian, born in 1969, and Vanessa, born in 1972. "We took the children into our home," said Kudler. "We took the children and raised them for five years. We were given legal custody — with the consent of both parents."**

**Two years later their daughter killed herself. The following year, the husband remarried, took the Kudlers to court and was given custody of the children. The Kudlers' visitation rights were recognized by the court. Three months later, the father moved with his wife and the children to Colorado, where he refused to grant visitation.**

**The Kudlers took their case to the Colorado courts. The last judge they appeared before, said Kudler, "told us that Brian and Vanessa had 'ow' grandparents and to forget about the children."**

**The Kudlers' appeal — asking that their New York visitation rights be honored — went to the Supreme Court, which refused recently to hear the case.**

**Kodler said he and his wife had spent \$60,000 in their quest. "We have not been allowed to see our grandchildren in more than three years," said Marcia Kudler. "We may not know the law, but we do know what is right."**

**Lee and Lucile Sumpter founded Grandparents-Grandchildren's Rights Inc., a national organiza-**

**"But certainly it's exploitation," he added. "Everything is exploitation. 'Captain Kangaroo' is exploitation. This is important."**

**Asked why someone contemplating suicide would want to confide in a psychiatrist in front of a television camera, he said, "The people who really want to commit suicide won't. But for others, there's a little twinge, a little voice saying, 'Am I doing the right thing?' This is a cry. These people are reaching out."**

**Schwab said viewers would be shocked not to watch the show if they are "queasy." He said it was "unlikely" that he would ever telecast an actual suicide. But he added, "Well, we would as long as we're not the ones to instigate it, if we weren't part of it. That's what the press likes, you know, drama."**

**The television columnist for the Los Angeles Times, Howard Rosenberg, wrote that the idea was perhaps "merely the logical, insane extension" of news programs focusing on human misery or of programs such as the old "Queen for a Day," which he said "was notorious for encouraging woeful contestants to out-holler each other in pursuit of a big payday."**

**Rosenberg also said Schwab's proposal was an outgrowth of popular "reality" programs, such as "People's Court" and the syndicated "Couples," in which a judge or a psychiatrist to discuss their legal and personal problems.**

**Will Real King Arthur Please Stand Up?**

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

**LONDON** — A committee of genealogists and historians is trying to track down King Arthur, to establish once and for all if he belongs to legend or history.

**Debrett's Peerage Ltd. said the committee was set up because recent work, including excavations at a possible site of Camelot in Somerset, indicated that Arthur might have been an early medieval warrior. Debrett's hopes to publish a book on the committee's findings.**

**The secretary of the committee**

**is Geoffrey Ashe, who took part in the excavations at Cadbury, Somerset, in 1966-70. The dig uncovered an "Arthurian-age" fortress in size and structure but containing no proof of the identity of its builder.**

**Ashe said that "new work has opened up prospects in areas not explored previously from this point of view, especially France."**

**The work referred to is based on records of a British king who waged a campaign in Brittany in 469. He is referred to as "Riothamus" (high king) in one**

**document and as "Arthur" in another, said Debrett's.**

**Another member of the committee is Professor Barbara Moorman of the University of Southern Mississippi, whose husband, Charles, is also a leading Arthurian scholar.**

**Moorman into three early French chronicles "that nobody noticed before" had confirmed "my long-held feeling that Arthur was more than a legend."**

**A 12th-century writer, Geoffrey of Monmouth, contributed greatly to Arthurian legend with his "History of the Kings of Britain," once described by an Arthurian expert as "the most successful work of fiction ever composed."**

**Geoffrey of Monmouth was wild and fanciful," Ashe said, "but the point is that he had a lot about Arthur leading a British army overseas to Gaul," now France.**

**"Historians have assumed that was moonshine. I thought that perhaps it happened, and as soon as I looked at the records they seemed to show the man himself."**

**Paying to Know How Other Half Lives**

*United Press International*

**NORTHAMPTON, Massachusetts** — A housewife from Oswego, New York, is the first person to sign up for a pay-to-be-poor program that shows the affluent how the other half lives.

**Sylvia Kay Ambaruch, 47, will pay \$300 for a week of living in the Florence Heights housing project in Northampton with Wayne**

**Thorne, who is unemployed, and his wife Cheryl and their three daughters.**

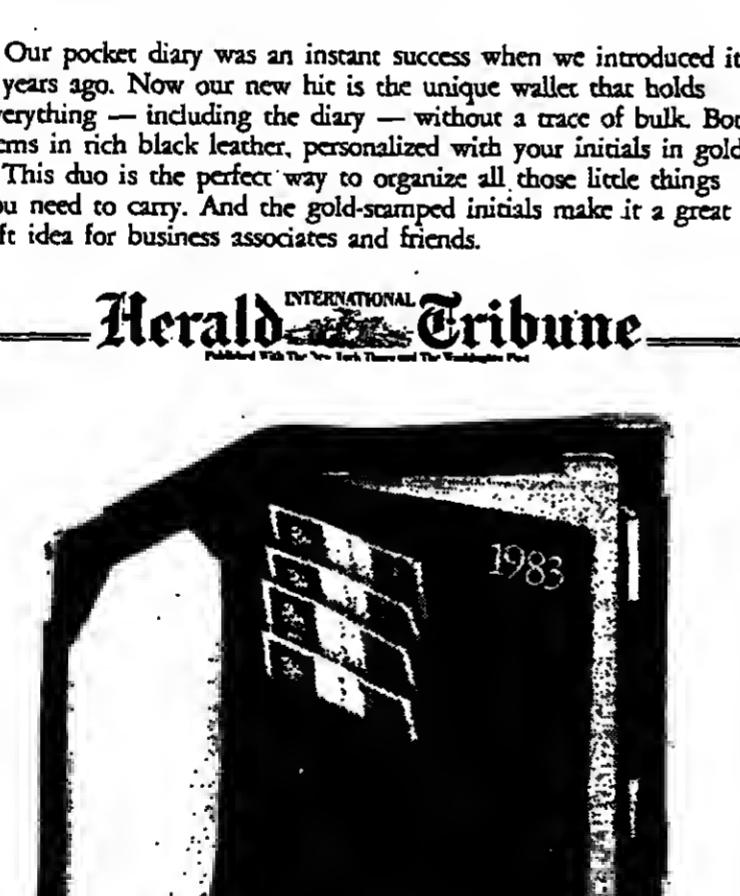
**"I've always been comfortable. I've never wanted for anything," said Ambaruch, the wife of an IBM research scientist. "She doesn't work for IBM and stay poor."**

**Sylvia Kay Ambaruch, 47, will pay \$300 for a week of living in the Florence Heights housing project in Northampton with Wayne**

**The 1983 IHT Pocket Diary  
Now With Its Own Leather Wallet**

**The IHT's famous slim pocket diary with note pad on back**

Incredibly flat, yet with plenty of room for daily entries and appointments. A full week at a glance. Black leather, gold metal corners, built-in note pad on back (a simple tug releases top sheet). Conversion tables; tabbed address section; national holidays of more than 90 countries; international time table; vintage wine chart. Your initials in gold. (8x13cm.) \$18



**Order today for timely delivery!**

Please send me \_\_\_\_\_ 1983 Pocket Diary(ies) at \$18 each

INITIALS DESIRED  
PLEASE PRINT

Our Special Wallet(s) at \$30 each  
(Diary purchased separately)

(up to three per item)

Prices include postage and handling in Europe only.  
Outside Europe, add \$3 per item for additional postage.

Return this coupon with check or money order in any convertible currency, made payable to: "T.J. & J. Smith Ltd."

T.J. & J. Smith Ltd.  
Attention Paul Baker, Daysday House  
8 Alexandra Rd., London SW19 7JZ, England

28-12-82

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Country \_\_\_\_\_

(PRINT OR TYPE)

**Three of 590,000 WELT readers.**

**Dr. Helmut Kohl,  
President of the Federal  
Republic of Germany**

**As a politician I could not do without DIE WELT, one of our leading national dailies. On its editorial pages it offers its readers a complete picture of political, economic and cultural affairs in our country and the world.**

**DIE WELT has a clearly defined political standpoint and this is reflected in its leading articles. It offers its readers an abundance of interesting information which I, as a politician, find essential morning reading — irrespective of whether I agree with everything the paper says or not. Freedom of opinion is the hallmark**

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

## BUSINESS / FINANCE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1982

### INVESTOR NOTEBOOK

By PETER GRANGE

#### U.K. Brokers Mix 3 Parts Caution, 1 Part Optimism in '83 Outlook

*This is the second in a series of three articles about the outlook for stocks in 1983. The remaining article will look at the Tokyo Stock Exchange.*

LONDON — Here is a recipe for a cocktail designed to dampen any London stockbroker's seasonal party:

The Bank of England's somber warnings that an erosion of banking and business confidence could threaten recovery from worldwide recession.

Add to this the Confederation of British Industry's gloomy prediction that the output of British industry will, at best, remain stagnant in the coming months.

For good measure, throw in the probability of a general election in 1983.

Top it off with variable splashes of uncertainty about the parity of the pound, about interest rates, about North Sea oil prices, and about inflation.

No matter whether it is shaken or stirred, the mixture is hardly the stuff of high spirits.

But good cheer is not entirely absent. Many leading stockbrokers have managed to add a touch of warmth to an otherwise sobering concoction. Their forecasts for the year ahead could be described as cautious with occasional bursts of optimism.

"Beyond the short term, the U.K. equity market will be highly vulnerable to a deterioration in many of the fundamentals," said brokers Laing & Crukshank. "An upturn in inflation from the middle of next year and the probability of monetary problems at the same time combine to suggest that the trend in interest rates will be upward. Election considerations may influence the timing, but the pressure will be there for all to see," the firm predicted.

But, they said, the outlook for the consumer sector (food retailing, textiles, packaging and paper, and household products) is healthy. Even more optimistic was the firm's forecast for the chemical sector where there is an "expectation of a very sharp recovery."

In assessing the outlook for British equities in 1983, Keith Percy of Phillips & Drew stressed that, in nominal terms, the return on equities in pound terms has been positive every year since the end of 1974. "But all good things do not last forever, and for a number of more fundamental reasons than the historical pattern, U.K. equities now look a lot more vulnerable than they did at the beginning of 1982," he warned.

Mr. Percy conceded that company pretax profit in 1983 should be up by 15 percent, helped by trading advantages gained from the pound's weakness and a British inflation rate no different from that of its overseas competitors. Current share prices, however, measured in terms of price/earning ratios and yields, are much more demanding than they have been for several years. "Indeed, for share prices to rise substantially from current levels, either 1983's profit expectations must be raised or else investors must form an optimistic view of 1984," he said.

Reiterating a common theme in the December issue of British equity forecasts, Simon & Coates advised a shift away from the greatest recovery potential. "We are operating in a mature bull market still offering many opportunities for profitable investment, but as prices rise, so do the risks."

Simon & Coates pointed to the relative strength of the consumer sector in recent months and said that the economic background is similarly bullish for house building and related materials companies. "Slowly it is being realized that firms in these areas will permeate into the industrial sectors of the market," the firm said.

The performance of the gilt-edged market recently has been dictated by the fortunes of the pound, which in turn gave rise to anxiety about the possibility of a decline in the price of North Sea oil. The argument advanced by brokers James Capel & Co. was that the most likely result of the recent OPEC meeting had already been discounted in foreign exchange markets.

#### Tweedledum and Tweedledee

In the event, OPEC members agreed, like Tweedledum and Tweedledee, "to fight till six and then have dinner." But the likelihood is that "dinner" will be a long, drawn-out food fight about production quotas, and concern at the prospect of falling oil prices continues to overhang the market.

"Crude oil prices will probably hold up for the next five or six weeks," said Keith Jones, chief economist at James Capel. "And that, combined with the flow of funds into investment institutions from January redemptions, and the resumption of the downward trend in the U.S. interest rates — more than ever likely in view of the Fed's latest report — should make for a strong gilt market in the next term."

But as we approach the March budget, fears of a tax giveaway to consumers will coincide with a drop in demand for crude oil which will adversely affect sterling and weaken gilts," he said. But the setback should be no more than temporary, according to Mr. Jones: "We are forecasting an increase in the rate of inflation to 7.5 percent during the second half of 1983, but bear in mind that the return on gilts will have also increased — we think to around 12 percent — and that should be more than enough to sustain the market. The major influence on gilts will then be the general election."

Gilt specialists at Simon & Coates believe that the market has limited prospects of recovery in the short term and that it will remain strongly under the influence of the impending election. "Election fears could also push long yields to levels far higher than would be justified on any current assessment of the inflationary outlook under the present government," the firm concluded.

*International Herald Tribune*

#### Japan Sees U.S. Move On Tools as a Threat

By Steve Lohr  
*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — What seemed to be a narrowly focused resolution adopted last week by the U.S. Senate urging President Ronald Reagan to deny investment tax credits for the purchase of certain Japanese machine tools is being viewed here as a broadside aimed at Japanese industrial policy, the centerpiece of its successful system of economic management.

In addition, the resolution again has focused attention on Washington's approach to Japan's industrial policy and on economic policy in the United States.

The Senate backed a petition by Houdaille Industries, a producer of machine tools based in Florida, requesting that a 15 percent investment tax credit for two types of Japanese machine tools be denied. The company's case is an extension of research arguments that the Japanese government has given its manufacturers an unfair advantage in international markets by forming a domestic cartel and funneling public funds into the industry, and by other measures.

Japanese officials dispute many of the facts and interpretations included in Houdaille's 163-page document. But beyond the specific points of contention, they are worried most about the broader issues raised by the case. The government agrees with the U.S. National Association of Manufacturers in its labeling of the Houdaille petition as a landmark case, but for quite different reasons.

In the past, Washington has pressured Tokyo to change practices that restrict the flow of foreign goods into the Japanese market. But the Houdaille request focuses on those government measures that have contributed to the

strength of Japanese industry in the international arena.

The problem with going after industrial policy is that it amounts to declaring Japan illegal," said John Zysman, a professor at the University of California's Institute of International Studies and an industrial policy expert. "You can't just do that."

Japanese officials say a U.S. attack on its industrial policy — the process by which the government assists selected new industries and guides the orderly retreat of old ones — would be misguided and counterproductive.

Sadanori Yamamoto, Minister of International Trade and Industry, issued a statement saying that if the action sought by Houdaille were taken, it would "seriously discourage joint efforts by the Japanese and U.S. governments to maintain the free-trading system."

Mr. Yamamoto predicted that such presidential action might also trigger similar protectionist actions in other industries and in other countries."

What the Reagan administration can or should try to do to blunt the edge of Japanese industry, and by other measures

(Continued on Page 9, Col. I)

The leading corporate aircraft management and charter company operating a fleet of:

5 Cessna II - 1 Falcon 20 - 5 Falcons 50  
5 Gulfstream IV/III - 1 Boeing 737  
5 Boeing 727 - 1 Boeing 707 - all Executive

**JET AVIATION SERVICES**

Europe: Zurich Airport, Tel. (01) 814-2002 24 hrs. Telex 59120 pjet USA: Boston, Mass. Tel. (617) 274-8140 24 hrs. Telex 95115 jet

### GM Is Rethinking Market Strategy

By Donald Woucar  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

DETROIT — Roger J. Smith, chairman of General Motors, has been sneaking off lately to the company's research laboratories, where scientists have apparently stumbled onto something "high tech" that could make GM a few dollars.

It has nothing to do with cars or trucks, said Mr. Smith, who will not divulge what the project actually is. But he said GM might make it and sell it.

"I've looked at the economics of it. I've looked at the practicality of it. I've looked at the market," Mr. Smith said. "I don't see how we can lose."

Mr. Smith could be forgiven for losing himself in non-automotive research projects these days, given the bleak news about GM's normal business of making and selling cars and trucks.

While GM management has been struggling to overhaul manufacturing processes, inventory control, labor relations and other fundamental parts of its business, it has been stubbing its toe in the most critical arena of all: The auto marketplace.

Not only have GM's new small cars failed to hold their own against the imports, but the company has also lost ground in troubled Ford Motor and Chrysler since 1980. Just a few years ago, it was an article of faith in Detroit that GM would take huge chunks out of its smaller, weaker U.S. competitors.

"I thought so, too," Mr. Smith said.

Instead, despite the launching of three new lines of cars in 1981 and 1982, a 27 percent surge in the pace of its capital spending while cash-thin Ford and Chrysler cut back, and a strengthening of sales in the larger cars that are normally GM's greatest strength, the company is getting a smaller share of the U.S. auto market today than it had in 1980.

To reverse its fortunes, GM is evolving a new-car strategy that calls for importing its smallest models from Japan for most of the decade while returning authority to the designers, engineers and marketing experts who run Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac. In the meantime, GM believes it must find radically new ways to build cars.

The unprecedented outpouring of new engines, transmissions and auto — notably its J-car subcompacts in May 1981, and its A-car intermediates in January 1982 — had even the Japanese automakers claiming to be worried about the GM blitz.

But GM loyalists now admit to what dealers knew immediately: GM's three new lines of front-wheel-drive cars — the J-cars, the A-cars, and the K-cars — are so close together in size that customers can't tell the difference.

Equally damaging, the public has trouble telling Chevrolets from Oldsmobiles, Pontiacs from Buicks. A Cadillac, the Cimarron, is



General Motors Chairman Roger Smith and Isuzu President Toshi Okamoto shake hands. GM plans to import Isuzus into the United States and sell them through its dealers.

built on the same assembly line as Chevrolets; some Chevys cost more than Pontiacs; confusion abounds. The distinctions among the five car divisions, a hallmark of GM's historic success, have been blurred for some time, but seem to have reached a peak in the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Lee A. Iacocca, the Chrysler chairman, let his hair down in a recent interview with Car & Driver magazine and said of GM's proliferation of "ugly" new models: "They confuse me, and I'm in the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

### Bethlehem Steel to Close Major Mill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — Bethlehem Steel Corp. announced a retrenchment program Monday that will result in about 10,000 workers losing their jobs and a \$50 million to \$80 million charge against the company's fourth-quarter earnings.

Bethlehem, the second-largest U.S. steelmaker, said the steps were needed to improve profitability by eliminating "noncompetitive costs." Bethlehem posted a loss of \$322.7 million in the first nine months of 1982.

The restructuring will reduce Bethlehem's annual steel production capacity by 3.5 million tons, or 15 percent, from the level at the beginning of 1982.

The reorganization will affect steel-producing operations in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and Lackawanna, New York.

"We deeply regret having to take these actions because of the

many dedicated and loyal employees affected and the impact on the plant communities," said Donald H. Trautlein, Bethlehem's chairman, in a prepared statement.

"We believe that this plan is a prudent course of action for Bethlehem at this time," he said. "It should have only a limited effect on Bethlehem's revenues and total shipments under expected market conditions."

The plan includes closing the large, integrated steelmaking operation at Lackawanna. Total job losses include the workers already laid off from the company's plants. After the restructuring is completed, employment is expected to total 1,300 at Lackawanna, where 5,200 people are now working and 3,400 are laid off, the company said.

At Johnstown, employment is projected at between 2,600 and 3,000, excluding the company's freight-car manufacturing shop.

Currently, 2,100 people are working at Johnstown, while 3,200 have been laid off.

To ensure the success of this plan, a joint and cooperative effort involving the United Steelworkers union is a necessity. This effort must result in reducing employment costs and making them competitive," Mr. Trautlein said.

He also said company and union representatives are to meet regarding the plan. Union reaction was not immediately available.

The full financial impact of the plan is to be charged against the company's income for the fourth quarter of 1982, Mr. Trautlein said, although the \$750 to \$850 million will actually be expended over several years.

Bethlehem steel had previously announced that it expected a sizable operating loss for the fourth quarter. A company spokesman said its losses could be offset somewhat if the company completes the

previously announced plans to sell some steel and ship-repair operations.

About 70 percent of the cost of the retrenchment plan will go to employee benefits, with the rest for plant closing costs.

Lackawanna's steelmaking operations, primary mills, hot strip mill and certain finishing facilities in the production of cold rolled sheets are to be discontinued by the end of 1983.

The electric furnace melt-shop at Johnstown and the bar-producing facilities at Johnstown and Lackawanna will be established as a separate business that will be responsible for the production and marketing of carbon and alloy bars.

Lackawanna's galvanizing line and certain related facilities are to be reorganized as part of the Burns Harbor, Indiana unit. Semifinished steel for the facility is to be supplied from the company's other operations.

Johnstown's freight car shop will continue only if costs can be made competitive with other carmakers, the company said.

### Big Advance in U.S. Bond Markets Fails to Dispel Investors' Doubts

By Michael Quint  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Even though bond prices have risen more than 25 points since midyear and yields on Treasury issues have fallen from 14 percent to 10½ percent, investors are still worried.

Unfortunately for economic policy-makers, the worries are diffuse. They range from a fear of worldwide depression to a fear of too much government stimulus that would ultimately result in another bout of inflation.

Sam I. Nakagama, chief economist at Kidder Peabody, focused on the danger of depression in a recent issue of Economic Perspectives, and said the world economy was in a "race between inflation and depression."

"Unless there is a quick dose of deflation, the world may enter a downward spiral of deflation, defaults, and protectionism," he said.

To avoid the downward spiral, he advocated a different mix of fiscal and monetary policies with less fiscal stimulus and smaller budget deficits in future years, but with more monetary stimulus. The result would be lower interest rates that would permit a faster economic recovery in the United States and the world, he said.

Many economists, however, fear that Congress will not have the desire or ability to reduce government deficits, and will instead pressure the Federal Reserve to sustain the economic recovery with still lower interest rates.

The fact that bond yields have been stable to slightly higher since early November is evidence, according to many analysts, that investors and traders are well aware that inflation and interest rates will inevitably rise if the Fed

money supply in the inflation equation. "We are all monetarists now to some degree," one investment banker said recently of the credit markets.

While few analysts say that the Fed has already gone overboard in promoting economic recovery with fast money supply growth, their fears are growing. Many say the Fed's reputation as an inflation fighter will be shaken unless it becomes less stimulative sometime early next year.

According to many, the greatest threat to the Fed's ability to pursue an anti-inflationary monetary policy is huge budget deficits. Without changes in fiscal policy, deficits such as the estimated \$150 billion in \$200 billion shortfall in the current fiscal year could become a permanent feature of the financial landscape, and not just a result of an economic recession.

#### Harry Winston of New York

Presents  
during Christmas  
and the New Year

EXCLUSIVE  
their latest "Passenger collection"  
as well as a selection  
of his rarest stones.

the Badrutt's Palace in St Moritz  
and  
the Palace Hotel in Gstaad

New York Genève Paris Monte-Carlo

## Stocks in N.Y. Soar; Dow Hits Record 1,070

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher Monday as a late afternoon surge led by portfolio managers seeking to dress up their holdings pushed the Dow Jones industrial average to a record high.

The Dow average rose 25.48 points, closing at 1,070.53, erasing a previous high of 1,065.49 set Nov. 3.

Advances led declines by declines by a five-to-three margin, and volume rose in 65 million shares from 62.9 million shares traded Thursday.

Analysts said that the surge began about an hour and a half before the close as portfolio managers rushed to add what they perceived as 1982's winners to their holdings before the end of the year.

**Dow Jones Averages**

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Pct.
100 Ind. 100.21	100.76	100.21	100.56	-0.15	-0.15%
112 Ind. 112.77	113.26	112.77	113.00	+0.23	+0.20%
125 Ind. 125.15	125.93	125.15	125.78	+0.63	+0.50%

**Standard & Poors Index**

Composite	Industrials	Utilities	Finance	Transp.	Gas & Oil
140.21	140.85	140.25	140.25	140.25	140.25
140.21	140.85	140.25	140.25	140.25	140.25
140.21	140.85	140.25	140.25	140.25	140.25
140.21	140.85	140.25	140.25	140.25	140.25
140.21	140.85	140.25	140.25	140.25	140.25

\* Included in the sales figure.

**Market Summary, Dec. 27****Market Diaries****NYSE Stock Index****AMEX Stock Index****NYSE Most Actives****AMEX Most Actives****NYSE Index****Composite****Industrials****Utilities****Finance****Transp.****Gas & Oil****Other****Adv. Up****Adv. Down****New Highs****New Lows****Volume****Adv. Up****Adv. Down****New Highs****New Lows****Sales****Close****Chg.****Pt/Pt****Chg./Chg.**

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Joint Computer Research Firm In U.S. Gets Antitrust Clearance

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Justice Department said Monday it will not challenge an effort by Control Data to form a company to coordinate research projects by firms in the computer and microelectronics business.

William Baxter, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, said officers of Control Data have offered other computer firms the opportunity to become shareholders in Microelectronics and Computer Technology. The new firm would sponsor and oversee research projects to be financed by groups of its shareholders, and the Justice Department said a number of companies have indicated an interest.

Mr. Baxter said the joint venture has the potential of either facilitating new and intensified research or of decreasing competition, and he cautioned that the government's decision not to challenge it must not be construed as approval of all future activities.

### U.S. Machine Tool Orders Down 26%

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — U.S. machine tool orders fell to \$88.2 million in November, down 26 percent from October, the National Machine Tool Builders Association said Monday.

Last month's orders were also down 54.9 percent from November last year. The October backlog of orders fell 7.3 percent to \$1,336 billion and was down 63.3 percent from October 1981. Industry shipments fell last month to \$193.5 billion, down 3.6 percent, and were 52.6 percent below shipments in November last year, the association said.

### Burlington Says El Paso Order Lifted

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Burlington Northern said a federal court over the weekend dissolved a temporary restraining order against its bid for El Paso.

On Thursday, El Paso said a state court in El Paso, Texas, granted it an injunction against the 10-day protection period of the Burlington Northern offer. Burlington is seeking to acquire up to 25.1 million shares, or slightly more than 50 percent, of El Paso at \$24 a share. It has said, however, that a number of conditions will determine whether or not it seeks to acquire 100 percent of El Paso.

El Paso last week said the Burlington offer was inadequate and not in the best interests of its shareholders. It also said it would begin litigation in federal court in El Paso to enjoin the offer.

### Company Notes

KLOCKNER said group turnover fell 3.5 percent in the first nine months of 1982 against a year earlier. Chief executive Jörg Henke said the company aims to post a 1982 profit at least as good as the 1981 group net of 41 million Deutsche marks (\$17.19 million).

BOEING said Monday it has received an order from Alaska International Air for six 737-200 jetliners, costing around \$100 million. Boeing said two of the planes, built for other customers who canceled orders, will be delivered to Alaska Air this week.

### U.S. Move Worries Japan

(Continued from Page 7) anti-policy is a delicate issue, raising many questions about economic policy in the United States as it does about government practices in Japan.

U.S. trade officials recently have pointed to the Japanese government's selection of "target industries" and formation of "cartels" to coordinate production and research as unfair trade practices. These steps are two of the hallmarks of Japan's industrial policy.

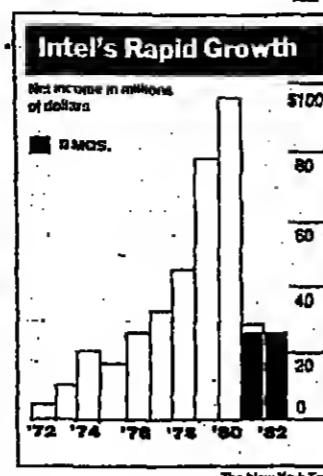
"When industrial policy wreaks havoc with American interests, I think we have to take a long hard look to see if there is an unfair advantage," Lioel H. Olmer, the U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade, said here earlier this month.

U.S. officials are concerned

most about any "unfair advantage" in the high-technology fields that the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has marked as strategically important. These include computers, semiconductors, telecommunications, robotics, machine tools, biotechnology and aerospace.

Japanese trade officials say their U.S. counterparts could spend their time better by focusing on industrial policy in the United States, rather than in Japan. For the most part, one senior official said, "industrial policy is really an American domestic issue — whether you should adopt one or not."

There are a growing number of industrial-policy advocates in the United States who share that view and contend that the United States should have one, though not in the Japanese mold.



By Thomas J. Lucke  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Throughout the electronics revolution of the 1970s Intel Corp. repeatedly proved itself more far-sighted and technologically astute than competing manufacturers of semiconductors and microprocessors.

But for Intel as for other makers of the tiny circuit boards that provide the "brain" for computers, telephone switching equipment and an expanding array of advanced electronic products, the 1980s have brought problems. The recession has reduced sales. Lower capital spending has dulled the entrepreneurial zeal. And Japanese companies have broadened their assault on U.S. producers' markets.

Thus, the announcement last week by International Business Machines that it would buy 6.25 million newly issued Intel shares for \$250 million is viewed as an attempt to buttress an innovative and highly valued high-tech company.

"Time and again, Intel has been the lead," said Aristide J. Vitolo, a securities analyst for Kidder Peabody. "But in a recession, the question is whether Intel can maintain their lead. And IBM is giving them a big vote of confidence."

IBM's decision to acquire the 12 percent share is also regarded as a long-term investment in technology under development at Intel. For Gordon E. Moore, now its 53-year-old chairman; Robert N. Noyce, the co-inventor of the integrated circuit and its vice chairman, also 53; and Andrew S. Grove, 43, its

president and chief operating officer. The three men left jobs at Fairchild Camera and Instrument to form Intel with \$2 million in financing assembled by Arthur Rock, the venture capitalist.

The company's growth became explosive after 1970, when it was the first company to introduce a microprocessor, or computer on a chip. Unlike simpler forms of semiconductors, integrated circuits etched on silicon chips about the size of a fingernail, the microprocessor could be programmed like a computer to perform complex, or "intelligent," tasks.

In the decade that followed, Intel introduced a succession of more advanced chips that became the key components of computers. Although Intel faced growing competition, its microprocessors often

were more powerful, less expensive and on the market sooner than other companies' products, and they found an expanding market in word processors, factory automation equipment and other new products.

Intel's revenue, which was \$23.4 million in 1972, grew to \$854.6 million by 1980, making it one of the fastest-growing companies in the United States. In the same period, Intel's net income grew from \$3.1 million to \$56.4 million, while its annual spending for research and development rose from \$3.4 million to \$96.4 million.

**Gold Markets** Dec 27  
A.M. P.M. Close  
Hong Kong Luxembourg Closed 448.50 +4.25  
London 12.5 Mkt. 448.50 +4.25  
Zurich 448.50 +4.25  
Paris 450.00 +4.25  
Official fls. for London, Paris and Zurich, N.Y. Hand & Harwood.  
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)		
Price	Feb.	May
450	22.30-25.50	24.00-25.50
460	23.00-26.00	24.50-26.50
470	23.50-25.00	24.50-25.50
510	5.00-7.00	24.00-26.00
520	3.50-5.50	23.50-25.50

Gold 448.50 +4.25  
**Valeurs White Weld S.A.**  
L. Quai de Mont Blanc  
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland  
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28305

Ervin Stern, HELMSLEY SPEAR, INC., New York City (one of the largest real estate firms in the United States) IN PARIS from December 23 - January 1, 1983. Available to meet institutional or individual investors interested in acquisitions or joint ventures. Prime real estate in the United States.  
For appointment please call  
III-33-1-289-3279, Room 505  
or 212-480-0444  
40 E. 42 St., N.Y. 10165  
HELMESLEY SPEAR, INC.

## Intel Hopes to Stay on Top, With a Little Help From IBM

### GM Shifting Gears in Bid to Regain Its Lost Momentum

(Continued from Page 7)

auto business, I still have a hell of a time unraveling all their models. They don't have their act together.

It's a good thing for Chrysler. Mr. Iacocca added: "A hot streak all GM would have 'wiped us out.'

Nobody in Detroit is selling many cars these days, of course. But for evidence of GM's special difficulties, one need look no further than the relative success of the Ford Escort and twin Mercury Escorts, with half as many dealers as GM, has sold 413,000 Escorts and Lynxes this year. GM's five divisions have sold 2,900 J-cars.

Toyota, with one-tenth the dealers, managed to sell more Corollas than GM did J-cars.

GM puts a \$3 billion price tag on the total development program for the J-cars. The cars, however, never lived up to expectation. Customers complained that the vehicles had sluggish engines and did not live up to performance expectations. Mr. Smith also admitted to a major marketing error, in which the initial cars were lavishly equipped and priced to start above \$7,000. Both of these situations, Mr. Smith said, have been corrected.

"I think the J is going to do a big turnaround for us," Mr. Smith insisted. "It won't win the Indianapolis 500 but it should cross the light before it turns red."

GM has had some recent sales successes, notably the current Chevrolet Camaro and twin Pontiac Firebird and its new compact pickup trucks. Analysts believe the car intermediates such as the Chevrolet Malibu and Pontiac Le Mans merely reflect the poor economy rather than any deficiencies in the cars themselves.

And thanks largely to cost-cutting measures and the earnings of its credit subsidiary, the company has returned to profitability after a stunning \$763 million deficit in 1980. It is expected to earn a re-

spective \$1 billion this year, despite the weakest U.S. car market since 1958.

The drain of the last two years on GM's financial resources also appears to have ended as interest costs decline and the company's record capital spending needs begin to subside, analysts said.

Working capital as of Sept. 30 had increased five-fold, to \$1.5 billion, from a year earlier; long-term debt is projected to begin declining from the current \$4.6 billion, and cash balances have climbed to \$2.9 billion from just \$1.3 billion nine months earlier.

The deterioration that characterized the company's financial status during the last two years appears to have reversed, said a recent report by Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins report.

Mr. Smith takes the long view of GM's difficulties, and as the company struggles to cope, appears to be no slave to tradition. The company, whose shape was forged by the late Chairman Alfred P.

Sloan, is changing course as rapidly as a lumbering ocean liner can.

Mr. Smith said: "I think if Mr. Sloan were here today he'd be running the company like we are, not like he did. He changed with the times." On a sheet of scratch paper, Mr. Sloan sketched an organization chart, mimicking those Mr. Sloan included in his classic book, "My Years with General Motors."

"You don't sit there and look at these nice little charts and watch the company go down the tube," Mr. Smith said. "A lot of people look in that book and they expect that all of a sudden when you turn from page 181 to page 182 a shaft of sunlight comes from the window and lightning hits and the clouds part and a voice says, 'Here I am, I am the truth.' It's ooo that way."

Along with much of U.S. industry, GM is pressing ahead on several new fronts in trying to become competitive with the Japanese. The entire chain of the manufacturing process, from raw materials to the factory workforce, is being exa-

mined in search of efficiency gains.

One of GM's most controversial, and significant, decisions has been to import 300,000 small cars a year from Japan for sale through its own dealers, beginning in 1984. It is also negotiating with Toyota, the joint producer of a small car in a vacant GM plant in Fremont, California.

The Japanese links are widely

assumed to mean GM has permanently abandoned the smallest end of the market. But Mr. Smith insisted it is a holding action, and said GM is developing fundamental new ways to assemble automobiles that he claimed could mean quantum leaps in productivity — and make small-car production profitable in this country.

"We've just got to get a car with an entirely new technology of putting it together," he said.

Diversification, long debated at GM, has gained new impetus under Mr. Smith. He has already launched a joint venture with Japan's largest robot maker and said

there is more to come. The high-tech project at the company's research labs "has really got me excited," Mr. Smith said. "It isn't going to be another Chevrolet division, but I think it can be a good, profitable thing."

As for the fate of the car divisions, Mr. Smith is borrowing a page from Mr. Sloan. He describes how Mr. Sloan fashioned the corporation and its divisions:

"He took a bunch of disappointed companies with overlapping products and unregulated costs and financing problems and said, 'Hey, let's organize the thing. I'm gonna provide the overall policy ... and you people are going to run this company inside that framework. I'm not gonna run your division, you're gonna run it.'

One of Mr. Smith's chief priorities, therefore, is to re-establish the independence that divisional managers once enjoyed over what is called the "wheel end of the business" — the planning, styling, engineering and selling of cars. In the

process, he hopes the cars will become more distinctive and people will quit confusing Chevrolets with Buicks.

Pontiac is about to become the most obvious example of GM's new divisional emphasis. Next summer it will begin producing the Fiero, the first new sports car from GM since the Chevrolet Corvette in the '50s. A small, mid-engine, two-seater developed entirely at Pontiac, the \$250 million project survived the budgetary mess-up by GM headquarters over the past two years. For the time being, the Fiero will be a Pontiac-only car.

However smart it may prove to be in the long run, the strategy has already backfired at one level. To the delight of Ford and Chrysler, GM decided to drop its full-sized car entirely from the Pontiac Division a year ago. A Ford strategist chuckles that the move cost GM at least 30,000 sales this year as gas-guzzlers softened and big-cars improved.

December 27, 1982

New Issue

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only



## Kingdom of Sweden

DM 150 000 000

8 1/4% Bearer Bonds of 1982/1989

- Stock Index No. 470809 -

Offering price: 100%

Dresdner Bank

Deutsche Bank

Svenska Handelsbanken

PKbanken

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Commerzbank

Credit Suisse First Boston

Westdeutsche Landesbank

Girozentrale

Girozentrale

Bank Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Girozentrale und die österreichischen Sparkassen

Aktiengesellschaft

Bank of Helsinki Limited

Göteborgsbanken

Girozentrale

Bank Leu International Ltd.

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Girozentrale

Bank of Tokyo International Limited

Hambros Bank

Girozentrale

## Monday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

**12 Months**  
High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 100s High Low Quot. Close  
(Continued from Page 8)

	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chgs.	Prev.	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chgs.	Prev.		
1722 SouthCo	1.45	.25	34	1728	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	2728	4	Telex	17140	250	214	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1723 StoraEnso	2.50	2.25	270	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1724 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1725 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1726 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1727 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1728 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1729 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1730 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1731 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1732 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1733 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1734 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1735 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1736 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1737 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1738 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1739 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1740 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1741 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1742 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1743 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1744 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1745 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1746 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1747 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1748 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1749 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1750 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1751 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1752 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1753 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1754 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1728	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	3429	148	Tesco	92.5	42	4223	—	28	170	170	170	170	170	170
1755 StoraEnso	2.15	2.00	21	1																						

حکایت الظاهر

## U.S. Futures Prices

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Grains

FRENCH BROTHERS  
SUGAR CO. INC.  
NO SIGHT CONTRACTS

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Jul

Aug

Sep

Oct

Nov

Dec

Jan

Feb

Mar

Apr

## CROSSWORD



## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	C	F	HIGH	LOW	C	F
ALCALDE	13	50	7	45	Fair			
ALGERIA	13	50	7	45	Rainy			
AMSTERDAM	13	50	7	45	Fair			
ANKARA	11	52	5	40	Cloudy			
ATHENS	13	52	7	45	Overcast			
AUSTRALIA	14	52	7	45	Cloudy			
BANGKOK	13	52	7	45	Cloudy			
BEIJING	5	47	-5	25	Fair			
BEIRUT	17	43	15	50	Fair			
BELGRADE	13	50	7	45	Overcast			
BERLIN	13	50	7	45	Overcast			
BOSTON	18	50	8	45	Cloudy			
BRUSSELS	18	50	8	45	Cloudy			
BUCHAREST	5	41	2	35	Overcast			
BUDAPEST	20	45	8	45	Cloudy			
BUSAN	13	50	7	45	Cloudy			
BUSQUES ARIES	13	50	7	45	Cloudy			
CAIRO	19	45	12	50	Fair			
CAPE TOWN	16	51	12	50	Fair			
CARACAS	13	50	7	45	Cloudy			
COPENHAGEN	6	43	2	35	Overcast			
COSTA DEL SOL	16	51	6	45	Fair			
DAKAR	13	50	7	45	Cloudy			
DUBLIN	5	41	5	35	Rain			
EDINBURGH	5	41	5	35	Rain			
FLORENCE	10	50	1	25	Rain			
FRANKFURT	10	50	4	25	Foggy			
GRENADA	13	50	7	45	Cloudy			
MARAKE	3	37	17	45	Cloudy			
HELSINKI	3	37	2	35	Overcast			
HONG KONG	10	50	4	25	Foggy			
HOUSSON	11	52	8	45	Foggy			
JERUSALEM	15	50	7	45	Cloudy			
LAS PALMAS	20	45	15	50	Foggy			
LIMA	30	45	21	50	Foggy			
LISBON	13	50	4	25	Foggy			
					Foggy			

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

ADVERTISEMENT  
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

DEC 27 1982

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on the Funds' last daily value. The symbol (—) means "freedom of information" (free of charge); (—) means "irregularly."

ALL MANAGEMENT COMPANY INC. Fund Total Return Fund \$112.42

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd. Fund Total Return Fund SF 777.40\*

(d) Fundstar Fund SF 862.00\*

(d) Stockstar Fund SF 1,067.00\*

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 262 Bern Fund SF 29.68

(d) IFC Fund N.V. SF 13.37\*

BRITANNIA, P.O. Box 271, St. Heller, Jersey Fund SF 1,000.00\*

(d) Universal Fund SF 2,000.00\*

(d) Fundstar Fund SF 1,000.00\*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL Fund SF 271.11

(w) Capital Int'l Fund SF 10.37

(w) Capital Fund S.A. SF 10.37

CREDIT SUISSE

(d) Fundstar Fund SF 277.00\*

(d) C. Fonds-Bourse Fund SF 42.00\*

(d) Fonds-Bourse Fund SF 42.00\*

(d) Energie-Vater Fund SF 192.25\*

(d) Eurostar Fund SF 185.00\*

(d) Pacific-Vater Fund SF 101.39\*

QIT INVESTMENT FPM Fund SF 14.57\*

(d) Int'l Remittance Fund SF 73.57\*

FIDELITY PO Box 270, Hamilton, Bermuda Fund SF 1,000.00\*

(m) American Values Common Fund SF 1,000.00\*

(m) Fidelity Amer. Assets Fund SF 1,000.00\*

(m) Fidelity Amer. Fund SF 1,000.0

## SPORTS

**982: A Riveting Year of Firsts and Lasts**

Tom Watson at Pebble Beach

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service  
W. YORK.—In 1982, much  
happened in sports repre-  
senting the fascination of the  
line of the loneliness of the  
one.

National Football League  
of its first strike as that a  
smallest decision that al-  
lows one of its teams, the Raids-  
ers of Los Angeles and Fort  
of Oakland, to move for the  
one without league approval.

Paul (Bear) Bryant, with his  
monument of a record 322 college  
football victories at age 69, will  
coach Alabama for the last time  
Wednesday night in the Liberty  
Bowl.

Sugar Ray Leonard noticed  
flashes of light and black dots in  
front of his left eye. Diagnosis: a  
detached retina requiring laser-  
beam surgery.

Six months later, despite a medi-  
cal clearance from the ophthalmol-  
ogist who performed the May 9  
operation, the 26-year-old Leonard  
announced he wouldn't fight  
again.

"I will not come back," he de-  
clared, disdaining the possibility of  
a wedge from scruffy rough  
17th green at Pebble Beach.  
Smith, the coach who had  
North Carolina to the first  
six times in his 21 seasons,  
was rewarded with his first  
college basketball title  
ruling, last-second 63-62 vic-  
tory Georgetown.

The Gretzky of the Edmon-  
ters clinched first in the  
National Hockey League  
categories — 92 goals, 120  
and 212 points — and the  
York Islanders filled the  
Cup with champagne for  
a straight year.

Watson won his first U.S.  
championship with a shot al-  
ligned in golfing lore — a  
wedge from scuffing rough  
17th green at Pebble Beach.

And in between, Jimmy Con-  
nor repeated, possibly for the last  
time, what he had first accom-  
plished in 1974 — a sweep of the  
Wimbledon and U.S. Open men's  
titles tennis championships.

But more than anything else,  
1982 will be remembered for the  
longest-labor dispute in sports his-  
tory — the NFL strike that lasted  
57 days.

It began Sept. 21 after the sec-  
ond weekend of games, was settled  
Nov. 16, and the season, shortened  
to nine games, resumed Nov. 21  
after eight empty weekends. In the  
five-year agreement, the players asso-  
ciation accepted a package of  
nearly \$1.6 billion that included  
severance payments and bonus  
money.

But by not surrendering to the  
union's early demands for a fixed

Germany in the title game at Ma-  
drid.

But the World Series was appar-  
ently the last for Bowie Kuhn as  
baseball commissioner; he has  
been voted out of office by the Na-  
tional League clubowners, effective  
in August, when his second  
seven-year term expires.

Paul (Bear) Bryant, with his  
monument of a record 322 college  
football victories at age 69, will  
coach Alabama for the last time  
Wednesday night in the Liberty  
Bowl.

Sugar Ray Leonard noticed  
flashes of light and black dots in  
front of his left eye. Diagnosis: a  
detached retina requiring laser-  
beam surgery.

Six months later, despite a medi-  
cal clearance from the ophthalmol-  
ogist who performed the May 9  
operation, the 26-year-old Leonard  
announced he wouldn't fight  
again.

"I will not come back," he de-  
clared, disdaining the possibility of  
a wedge from scuffing rough  
17th green at Pebble Beach.  
Smith, the coach who had  
North Carolina to the first  
six times in his 21 seasons,  
was rewarded with his first  
college basketball title  
ruling, last-second 63-62 vic-  
tory Georgetown.

The Gretzky of the Edmon-  
ters clinched first in the  
National Hockey League  
categories — 92 goals, 120  
and 212 points — and the  
York Islanders filled the  
Cup with champagne for  
a straight year.

Watson won his first U.S.  
championship with a shot al-  
ligned in golfing lore — a  
wedge from scuffing rough  
17th green at Pebble Beach.

And in between, Jimmy Con-  
nor repeated, possibly for the last  
time, what he had first accom-  
plished in 1974 — a sweep of the  
Wimbledon and U.S. Open men's  
titles tennis championships.

But more than anything else,  
1982 will be remembered for the  
longest-labor dispute in sports his-  
tory — the NFL strike that lasted  
57 days.

It began Sept. 21 after the sec-  
ond weekend of games, was settled  
Nov. 16, and the season, shortened  
to nine games, resumed Nov. 21  
after eight empty weekends. In the  
five-year agreement, the players asso-  
ciation accepted a package of  
nearly \$1.6 billion that included  
severance payments and bonus  
money.

But by not surrendering to the  
union's early demands for a fixed

percentage of the gross, the owners  
maintained overall control.

Just as baseball's popularity suf-  
fered during its 1981 strike, the pro  
football labor impasse left many  
fans disenchanted. Quickly, the  
NFL tried to rekindle interest with  
a Super Bowl XVII tournament for  
which 16 teams will qualify.

One of the best teams before  
and after the strike, transferred to Los Angeles  
from Oakland by Al Davis after  
his bitter court triumph, a move the NFL has appealed and a  
California state court could overturn.

More than any other team, the San Francisco 49ers, who won the Super Bowl, 26-21, over the Cincinnati Bengals last January, have been victimized by the shortened season. The 49ers, losers of five of eight games, have only a remote chance of making the playoffs. In the normal 16-game season, they might have had time to recuperate.

In the World Series, the Cardinals used mostly speed, relief pitcher Bruce Sutter, starting pitcher Joaquin Andujar and catcher Darrell Porter to outlast the Milwaukee Brewers in seven games.

To the National League playoff, the Cardinals had registered a rain-splattered sweep of surprising Atlanta. The Brewers, sparked by shortstop Robin Yount and managed by Harvey Kuenn, overcame a 2-0 deficit and won their first American League pennant in a five-game playoff with California. The Brewers had finished first in the East with a final-day triumph in Baltimore that spoiled Earl Weaver's farewell as manager.

The year after its seven-week  
strike, major league baseball had a record attendance of 44,567,874. But the most memorable numbers were Pete Rose's career total of 3,899 hits for a National League record, Gaylord Perry's 300th victory and Rickey Henderson's record 130 stolen bases.

Sugar Ray Leonard noticed  
flashes of light and black dots in  
front of his left eye. Diagnosis: a  
detached retina requiring laser-  
beam surgery.

Six months later, despite a medi-  
cal clearance from the ophthalmol-  
ogist who performed the May 9  
operation, the 26-year-old Leonard  
announced he wouldn't fight  
again.

"I will not come back," he de-  
clared, disdaining the possibility of  
a wedge from scuffing rough  
17th green at Pebble Beach.  
Smith, the coach who had  
North Carolina to the first  
six times in his 21 seasons,  
was rewarded with his first  
college basketball title  
ruling, last-second 63-62 vic-  
tory Georgetown.

The Gretzky of the Edmon-  
ters clinched first in the  
National Hockey League  
categories — 92 goals, 120  
and 212 points — and the  
York Islanders filled the  
Cup with champagne for  
a straight year.

Watson won his first U.S.  
championship with a shot al-  
ligned in golfing lore — a  
wedge from scuffing rough  
17th green at Pebble Beach.

And in between, Jimmy Con-  
nor repeated, possibly for the last  
time, what he had first accom-  
plished in 1974 — a sweep of the  
Wimbledon and U.S. Open men's  
titles tennis championships.

But more than anything else,  
1982 will be remembered for the  
longest-labor dispute in sports his-  
tory — the NFL strike that lasted  
57 days.

It began Sept. 21 after the sec-  
ond weekend of games, was settled  
Nov. 16, and the season, shortened  
to nine games, resumed Nov. 21  
after eight empty weekends. In the  
five-year agreement, the players asso-  
ciation accepted a package of  
nearly \$1.6 billion that included  
severance payments and bonus  
money.

But by not surrendering to the  
union's early demands for a fixed

junior-welterweight title with a furious 14th-round knockout of Alexis Arguello that prevented the exiled Nicaraguan from holding titles in a record four divisions.

The next day, Ray Mancini, the WBA lightweight champion, stopped Duk Koo Kim of South Korea in the 14th round. Kim's death provoked debate over boxing's future and prompted the WBC to order 12-round title bouts and 90-second rests between rounds.

After a 69 that included five consecutive birdies, Jack Nicklaus was leading the U.S. Open at Pebble Beach with a 284 total. Watson, who needed two pars to tie him, had just put his tee shot on the 203-yard, par-3 17th hole into rough about 16 feet from the hole. Outside the scorer's tent behind the 18th green, Nicklaus was smiling as he pondered the possibility, at 42, of a record fifth Open title. Or at least an 18-hole playoff.

Suddenly a roar thundered from the gallery at the 17th. Watson had holed a sand wedge out of the rough for a birdie 2.

Minutes later Watson also birdied the 18th for a 70 and 282, thereby winning his first U.S. Open title with what he called "the best shot of my life."

Four weeks later, at Troon in Scotland, Watson won his fourth British Open, joining Bobby Jones, Gene Sarazen, Ben Hogan and Lee Trevino as the only men to win both open championships in the same year.

Watson's shot will be remembered longer than anything else that happened in golf this year — longer than Craig Stadler's winning the Masters and being the leading money winner on the PGA tour with \$45,462, longer than Raymond Floyd's winning the PGA championship at Southern Hills; longer than JoAnne Carner's setting a Ladies Professional Golf Association record with earnings of \$310,399.

In a tennis year when Björn Borg declined to qualify for Wimbledon and the U.S. Open after inactivity cost him exemptions, Connors, 30, resorted to win the two most coveted titles. He outlasted John McEnroe in the Wimbleton final and outlasted Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia in the U.S. Open final.

Martina Navratilova dominated women's tennis as few ever have. The Czechoslovak-born American won \$2 million bid to challenge Martina Hingis for the middleweight title. "The feeling is gone."

In earning an estimated \$37 million while also winning the World Boxing Association junior-middleweight title, Leonard compiled a 32-1 career record, losing only to Roberto Duran in their first World Boxing Council welterweight title bout in Montreal in 1980.

Larry Holmes remained unbeaten as the WBC heavyweight champion in a first-round knockout. Salvador Sanchez, the WBC featherweight champion, was killed in an automobile accident in his native Mexico.

Aaron Pryor retained the WBA

title the colt needed emergency abdominal surgery early that week, an amputation of his fatal accident in the Jockey Club Gold Cup five months later. Gato del Sol won the Derby, Aloma's Ruler won the Preakness under a 16-year-old jockey, Cowboy Jack Kaemel, and Conquistador Cielo won the Belmont Stakes, prompting a record \$36.4 syndication.

Alberto Salazar won the New York and Boston marathons. Carl Lewis soared 28 feet 9 inches in the long jump, second only to Bob Beaman's world-record 29.2 in the 1968 Olympics. Mary Decker Tabb set world records at 5,000, and 10,000 meters.

In the closest Indianapolis 500 ever, Gordon Johncock finished 16-hundredths of a second ahead of Rick Mears. Keke Rosberg of Finland accumulated the most grand prix points among the Formula One drivers.

Phil Mahre repeated as the first American to hold the World Cup skiing championship; his twin brother, Steve, finished third.

Dean Smith not only guided North Carolina to the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship but also influenced this season's rules. After the Tar Heels held the ball in a 47-45 televised victory over Virginia for the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament title, the ACC adopted the 3-point basket and a shot clock; 13 other conferences followed.

In the first confrontation between Ralph Sampson and Pat Ewing earlier this season, the 7-foot-4-inch Virginia center scored 23 points, had 16 rebounds and seven blocks in a 68-63 victory over Georgetown. Less than two weeks later, the No. 1-ranked Cavaliers were shocked, 77-72, by tiny Champlain of Hoosicville.

In college football, Herschel Walker, the Heisman Trophy winner, led Georgia to an 11-0 record and the top ranking in both weekly wire-service polls, pending the Sugar Bowl showdown Saturday night against Penn State, the No. 2 team in both polls.

But in two college football games, the students upstaged the players. California defeated Stanford, 25-20, with a last-second series of laterals on a kickoff return that ended with the last ballcarrier running into the end zone through the Stanford band that was marching and taunting onto the field. Harvard's 45-7 triumph over Yale was interrupted by a tornado with "MIT" on it that suddenly blew out of the grass at midfield in front of the Harvard beach, secretly planted there by pranksters from the nearby Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A touchdown through a marching band and a balloon in the grass at mid-field — in 1982, a fitting first time for both.

And last January, Red Smith wrote a sports column for the last time.



With 5:40 to play on Sunday, Charles White's one-yard plunge beat Houston for Cleveland, 20-14.

**Losing Vikings Gain Playoffs**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MINNEAPOLIS — Already

sporting a couple of black eyes, the National Football League absorbed another blow Sunday. For the first time in the league's 63-year history, a team that could wind up with a sub-.500 average is going to the playoffs.

The Minnesota Vikings, who

had been in despite a 42-14 trun-

cating Sunday by the New York Jets, joined victorious Green Bay and St. Louis in the National Conference playoffs while Cincinnati, the Jets, San Diego and idle Miami all earned America Conference spots. Dallas, Washington and Atlanta had already gained playoff berths in the NFC and the Los Angeles Raiders clinched two weeks ago.

But the Vikings will finish no worse than 3-2 in conference play if they lose to Dallas in Monday night's season finale. Minnesota is sixth in the NFC behind Dallas, Washington, Atlanta, Green Bay and St. Louis.

At least one of six teams bunched at 3-5 — San Francisco, the New York Giants, Detroit, Philadelphia, Chicago and New Orleans — will also be in the opening round of the playoffs despite a record below .500.

With eight teams from each of the conferences — qualifying, the NFL situation is the result of an elaborate tie-breaker system designed by the league for this year's strike-shortened season. The league's once-spiffy image has already been smudged by the 57-day players' strike and the relocation of the Raiders from Oakland to Los Angeles after a court ruling against the NFL.

Jet cornerback Bobby Jackson scored on one of his two interceptions Sunday and returned a blocked field goal for a TD as New York improved to 5-2. Quarterback Richard Todd completed 15 of 22 passes for 236 yards and one touchdown. Running back Freeman McNeil also scored twice.

Cards 24, Giants 21

In Irving, Texas, quarterback Dan Fouts threw five touchdown passes — three to tight end Kelley Winslow and two to wide receiver Wes Chandler — as the Chargers improved to 6-2. Quarterback Richard Todd completed 15 of 22 passes for 236 yards and one touchdown. Running back Freeman McNeil also scored twice.

Eagles 24, Cowboys 20

In Irving, Texas, quarterback Dan Fouts broke a club career record for touchdown passes with a game-winning 10-yarder to Harold Carmichael as Philadelphia upset the Dallas Cowboys, 24-20. Fouts' 11th scoring pass bettered one by scoring on Sunday.

Philadelphia took a first-period lead when defensive end Greg Brown batted the ball out of quarterback Danny White's hands and pounced on it in the Cowboy end zone. But scoring passes from White to Butch Johnson and Doug Cosbie helped Dallas to a 17-14 half-time edge.

Rafael Seiple's second field goal of the day made it 20-14 before Jaworski rallied the Eagles. His pass to Carmichael came with 8:25 to play, and Tony Franklin added a field goal three minutes later as the Eagles defeated the Cowboys for only the second time in 12 games at Texas Stadium.

Chargers 26, Giants 26

In San Diego, quarterback Dan Fouts threw five touchdown passes — three to tight end Kelley Winslow and two to wide receiver Wes Chandler — as the Chargers improved to 6-2. Quarterback Richard Todd completed 15 of 22 passes for 236 yards and one touchdown. Running back Freeman McNeil also scored twice.

Bengals 24, Vikings 10

In Cincinnati, Pete Johnson ran for a pair of touchdowns and Ken Anderson and David Verser combined on a 56-yard scoring pass in give the Bengals a 24-10 victory over Seattle. Cincinnati (6-2) got a 34-yard field goal from Jim Breitkopf and a 3-yard touchdown burst by Johnson in the fourth quarter.

Redskins 27, Saints 10

In New Orleans, Joe Theismann

hit wide receiver Charlie Brown on touchdown passes of 57 yards and 58 yards to lead Washington to a 21-10 victory over the Saints, clinching a home-field advantage for Washington in the playoffs.

With kicks of 36 and 45 yards, Mark Moseley extended his league record for consecutive field goals to 24. Theism

## Machine of the Year

For the first time, Time magazine's "Man of the Year" isn't human. It's a computer. "The enduring American love affair with the automobile and the television set are now being transformed into a giddy passion for the personal computer," the weekly news magazine said in announcing its 1982 "Man of the Year." Since 1927, the magazine's editors have honored the individual who has had the most impact, good or ill, on the course of events during the year. Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's now-outlawed Solidarity trade union, was last year's winner. This year the personal computer beat out Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Paul A. Volcker, the U.S. Federal Reserve chairman, and the special-effects creation E.T., the greatest American movie, "E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial." Time said that when 1982's figures are totaled, 2.8 million personal computers will have been sold by 100 companies for \$4.9 billion. Two years ago, 20 firms sold 724,000 units for \$1.8 billion.



Time's man of the year.

## ART BUCHWALD No Way to Run a Cartel

**WASHINGTON** — The good news last week was that OPEC met in Vienna to discuss ways of keeping the price of oil up, and couldn't agree at an agreement.

"At least I thought it was good news until I talked to an American economist who told me it was bad news."

"Why is it bad news?" I wanted to know.

"Because the OPEC nations and the non-member producing countries will have to sell oil under the table at a much cheaper price."

"But shouldn't that be good news for the rest of the world?" I asked.

"Not necessarily. You see, the OPEC countries borrowed heavily from the Western banks, and if the price of oil falls they will have a hard time honoring their loans. If they don't pay back the money the entire Western monetary system will be jeopardized."

"Why did the banks loan them so much money if they weren't certain they could pay it back?"

"At the time the banks made the loans, they considered the oil-producing countries' blue-chip risks because the price was going up and they were sure the cartel would help make sure it remained high."

"So what happened?"

"There was a glut because people couldn't afford the price. So the OPEC countries started double-crossing each other by selling oil under the table at a lower price than they had agreed upon. For example, everybody vowed to sell their oil at \$34 a barrel and cut back on production to preserve it. But a lot of countries, up to their ears in debt, were forced to sell it for a lot less."

"Iraq went to war with Iran and

### U.S. Astronaut Lovell Breaks Arm in Austria

The Associated Press

**VIENNA** — The former U.S. astronaut James A. Lovell Jr., 54, was flown to the United States on Monday for medical treatment after he broke an arm and shoulder while skiing Sunday in Austria.

He was on a holiday at Kitzbuehel in the Tyrolean Alps with his former colleague Neil Armstrong. Among Lovell's many space missions was Apollo 8, the first to orbit the moon.

### AMERICA CALLING

PNK4646M. Travelers' nestages. Write Box 6262, Olympia WA, 98502 USA.

### SEASONS GREETINGS

This page is for you  
Send someone special  
a New Year's message.  
CLASSIFIED ADS  
Post 747-12-65 ext. 212  
the IHT office in your country

### ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE  
to the  
**INTERNATIONAL  
HERALD  
TRIBUNE**  
AND SAVE.

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to 40% off the newsstand price, depending on your country of residence.

For details  
on this special  
subscription offer,  
write to:

IHT Subscriptions Department,  
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle,  
92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.  
Or phone Paris 747-12-65 ext. 303.

IN ASIA AND PACIFIC

Contact our local distributor or:  
International Herald Tribune  
181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle  
24-26 Avenue Bosquet  
HONG KONG  
Tel: HK 5-286726

NEW YORK'S EVE: sumptuous dinner, entertainment, elegant location in Louis Quatorze, dancing till dawn. F250. Paris 329 37 62 or 633 18 59.  
ALCORN'S: ANTIQUE in Englewood, NJ. Tel: 201 567 55 65.  
SUN N.Y. TIMES: at Euro-delivery, Kester, POB 2, 1000 Brussels, Belgium.

needed money to pay for arms. "Iran had to sell oil at any price it could get to repulse Iraq."

"Nigeria spent more money than it had. And Qaddafi of Libya sold his barrels way under price to Saudi to Saudi Arabia."

"What a way to run a cartel!" I said with disgust.

"The worst of it is that at the very moment OPEC was striking it, the world went into a recession and demand dropped further. So instead of the countries fighting the prices, the free market took over, and with the glut the oil-producing nations found themselves fighting for the same customers."

"So aren't we all better off because OPEC decided to commit fratricide?"

"We would be except all the oil countries are in hock to the Western banks, and if the OPEC members default on their loans the entire Western monetary system will be jeopardized."

"Therefore the public has to root for the price of oil to stay up to keep our own banks afloat?"

"That seems to be the case."

"Why should we suffer because a bunch of stupid bankers were making a lot of stupid loans to a lot of stupid countries?"

"It was the only way we could recycle the money the oil countries were charging us for the oil. Until the oil glut the OPEC nations were our best customers."

"Wait a minute. Didn't the OPEC cartel put us in a worldwide recession in the first place?"

"They made a big contribution. But that's no reason to hold a grudge against them."

"That's easy for you to say, because you're an economist. But it wouldn't bother me if they had to sell their oil for \$3 a barrel again."

"Now you're talking like a self-satisfied consumer. Don't you realize that every time Kuwait sneezes, Chase Manhattan gets pneumonia?"

"I don't see that as my problem."

"It's everybody's problem. The eight largest banks in the United States could go down the same hole as the oil-producing countries if the bottom fell out of the petroleum market."

"So I'm supposed to cry for Libya?"

"I'm not asking you to cry for Libya. But you have to feel something for Morgan Guaranty."

## A 'Weekend' Comeback For Sam Peckinpah?

By Charles Champlin  
Los Angeles Times Service

**L**OS ANGELES — Sam Peckinpah is back at work, which ought not to be news but is. Since he finished "Convoy" in 1978, the only filmmaking Peckinpah had done was some action stuff for his early mentor, Don Siegel, on the jinxed "Jinxed."

"Convoy" has earned a lot of money, but you would have thought it had sunk with the loss of all hands to judge by the clamor for Peckinpah's services that ensued. Like Orson Welles, and for some of the same reasons, Sam Peckinpah makes corporate Hollywood nervous.

It doesn't help to point out, as Welles has done from time to time, that despite legends or rumors, he is an uncommonly cost-efficient producer-director. ("Citizen Kane" was perhaps the most cost-efficient movie masterpiece ever made.)

Peckinpah also prides himself on his efficiency. Again like Welles, he also prides himself on his independence and individuality, and if anything has been more outspoken on the subject, his temper and, in times past, his drinking and carrying-on escalated into the Peckinpah Legend.

More docile men keep working; Peckinpah, one of the relatively few original voices in the directing community, has had to scramble, despite the fact that "The Wild Bunch" is a landmark Western (also a box-office success) and "Straw Dogs" is a brutally powerful examination of violence in contemporary society. As "The Wild Bunch" was of violence in frontier conditions.

For students of irony, of which Hollywood sometimes seems to be the mother lode, there is the fact that Peckinpah's violent films are always about violence, but that this does not serve him well these days, when films of violence are only sources of kinky diversion.

But all things change. Peckinpah, on a bright, windy, chilly day, is in charge of events high up Mandeville Canyon at what is still known as the old Robert Taylor ranch, a lovely place with stables and white fences and wild green lawns.

On the market for years at a price in the millions, it has been rented out as the principal site for the filming of Robert Ludlum's "The Osterman Weekend," which Peckinpah is directing for the independent producers Peter Davis and Bill Panzer, with a script by Alan Sharp ("Night Moves") and a cast headed by Rutger Hauer, the Dutch actor from "Soldier of Orange" and "Blade Runner." John Hurt, Meg Foster, Dennis Hopper and Burt Lancaster also star. It is one of those who-do-you-trust espionage thrillers that

make "Smiley's People" seem not much more complicated than "Little Red Riding Hood."

Peckinpah is guiding an exterior sequence: Hopper and other weekend guests arriving to be greeted by Osterman's dog, an important shot because the dog will shortly figure in the rising terror, and a difficult shot because the dog, who is meant to be ecstatic to see these swell folks, is ever so slightly suspicious, as well he or she might be.

The trainer, just out of camera range, does the most energetic acting of the morning, leaping and shouting, and the dog ultimately gets the idea. Peckinpah watches with the serenity of a man who has worked with horses, cattle and tarantulas.

At the brief lunch break, he retreats to the warmth of the guest house, his temporary office. After "Convoy" he had open-heart surgery and the installation of a pacemaker. He looks fine, better indeed than when he was in presumed good health but was burning bones of candles at both ends. He has reduced his cigarette intake to about half a dozen of day (unfiltered, however, in a small gesture of defiance) and his drinking to the odd glass of wine at the evening.

"I tried to set up a production company in Mexico," Peckinpah says, "and went broke. Finances are not my forte."

Retreated to Montana and built himself a rudimentary cabin on a corner of a ranch owned by Warren Oates.

"Spent two winters in the cabin," he says — a fair achievement since the temperature sank to minus 40 degrees, with the wind-chill factor well below that. "Had a fireplace and three stoves and got all my water from the creek."

Had an office in the old Murray Hotel in Livingston, Montana, and did a great deal of writing — an ambitious film project called "The Texans" which was not approved; an adaptation of Elmore Leonard's "Hang Tough," which ultimately fell through at Universal; and two other projects, which "seem to have caught the old Sam Peckinpah blackball."

He would very much like to do another Western, and thinks the time is considerably overdue, not for the kind of anti-Western that has consistently failed at the box office but for a Western that acknowledges the way things were, not necessarily mythic or debauched, but with a set of values born of the circumstances.

Peckinpah owns the rights to a couple of contemporary Westerns, "My Partner" and "The One-Eyed Sky," by the Albuquerque novelist Michael Evans, an old friend whose "The Rounders" became a film and a short-lived television series. Peckinpah still hopes to be allowed to combine them into one film.



Director Peckinpah

Meanwhile, he prepares to shoot home movies around the swimming pool (with a purple cast, given the low temperature). It's part of the plot: The house has been thoroughly bugged, like the characters' lives, and they are forever forced to confront one another on video monitors.

Peckinpah has been going crazy, both shooting the inserts and then doing the scenes in which the inserts are watched, a tricky, fussy, exasperating process that gives the director the feeling that he has come full circle.

After taking a master's degree in theater arts at the University of Southern California, Peckinpah worked as a director at the Huntington Park Civic Theater. ("I did a production of 'South Pacific.' ") He shifted into television as a stagehand in Los Angeles and then began writing and directing episodes of various Western series.

Now again, he's making a picture. "No creative outlet, but they've let me have a damned good cast and a damned good crew, and that means a lot. Tight budget, tight schedule, which is good, and a lot of material. I think it'll be good. I think it'll be entertaining. Whether it'll be a Sam Peckinpah picture when it gets to the screen, I've no idea."

"I'm getting so fond of the characters in this story I'd like to keep them alive."

He sighed. A man does what he has to do.

## Machine of the Year

It's a computer. "The enduring American love affair with the automobile and the television set are now being transformed into a giddy passion for the personal computer," the weekly news magazine said in announcing its 1982 "Man of the Year." Since 1927, the magazine's editors have honored the individual who has had the most impact,

good or ill, on the course of events during the year.

Lech Walesa, leader of Poland's now-outlawed Solidarity trade union, was last year's winner. This year the personal computer beat out Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, Paul A. Volcker, the U.S. Federal Reserve chairman, and the special-effects creation E.T., the greatest American movie, "E.T. The Extra-Terrestrial." Time said that when 1982's figures are totaled, 2.8 million personal computers will have been sold by 100 companies for \$4.9 billion. Two years ago, 20 firms sold 724,000 units for \$1.8 billion.

Prince Charles and his wife, Diana, will stay at Government House in Auckland with their infant son, Prince William, for most of their two-week visit to New Zealand in April. Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said the couple wanted to establish a home base because they would have William with them. Charles and Diana will visit Wellington, Gisborne, Taupo, Rotorua, Dunedin, as well as Wanaka, and the Bay of Islands, as well as Wanaka, where Charles's younger brother, Edward, is a tutor at Wanaka College.

Princess Diana and her husband, Prince Charles, are expected to stay up late to read. "I bet your wife won't mind," Daniel wrote. But McCarty says he hasn't given the letter much thought. "Basically, I don't do an awful lot of reading — it's just out of my forte," he said. "Just because one does not grow up with a lot of education doesn't mean they aren't educated or can't do their job."

McCarty could easily stay up late to read. "I bet your wife won't mind," Daniel wrote. But McCarty says he hasn't given the letter much thought. "Basically, I don't do an awful lot of reading — it's just out of my forte," he said. "Just because one does not grow up with a lot of education doesn't mean they aren't educated or can't do their job."

Daniel Stephens was shocked to hear that an associate state superintendent of schools in Salt Lake City, Utah, had read only three or four books all the way through. So Daniel, age 6, wrote to

The Salt Lake Tribune urging Daryl McCarty to read and offering some hints on how to go about it. The first-grader wrote: "I thought everybody in the whole universe liked to read!" He urged the educator to make a paper chain, with each link marking a completed book: "Every time you look at the chain, you want it to get longer so you want to read more. My chain goes all the way around my room. It is over 200 books long." He also recommended that McCarty make weekly visits to the library, start with shorter books, and read books about real people. He noted that, being a

grown-up, McCarty could easily stay up late to read. "I bet your wife won't mind," Daniel wrote. But McCarty says he hasn't given the letter much thought. "Basically, I don't do an awful lot of reading — it's just out of my forte," he said. "Just because one does not grow up with a lot of education doesn't mean they aren't educated or can't do their job."

Prince Andrew of Britain, the bid's

entertainer Johnny Carson and actress

John Forsythe are among

Ten Most Watchable Men of

the year. According to

Time, the seven-year-old

group, which announces its li-

ghlights, has elevated a

newcomer, Prince Charles, to a

place in the Hall of Fame, inclu-

ding actors Burt Reynolds, Tom

Redford, . . . Reynolds has

voted the No. 1 book box office

in the United States for the fifth

year in a row. He is the first within

reign that long since Bing Crosby

held the title in 1944. That was

the year that Quigley F

actions has taken annually fo-

past 51 years. Clint East-

wood placed second and Sylvester

Stallone third.